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ABSTRACT

This report presents findings on attitudes and behavior patterns of 6,768 American youths. The data were obtained as part of a Health Examination Survey conducted from March 1966 to March 1970. Two questionnaires were completed by the youths, one by parents, and one by teachers or school personnel. Each questionnaire investigated different content. The aim of the study was to identify the relationship of selected response distributions to demographic and socioeconomic variables. Five broad content categories comprise the selected items: general health status, health-related items, physical appearance and social patterns, school- and work-related behavior, and use of leisure time. The selected demographic and socioeconomic factors include parents' income, geographic region, urban or rural community, parents' education, and race. Findings show that there are definite relationships between the background variables and the attitudes and habits of the youths. Most items varied according to the socioeconomic status of the family. Detailed tables, technical notes on methods, definitions of terms, and selected portions from the questionnaires are included in the report. (Author/ND)

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Series 11
Number 153

Health Attitudes and Behavior Of Youths 12-17 Years:

Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors

United States

Distributions of responses to selected questions on general health, attitudes, mental and physical development, social adjustment and behavior of adolescents are presented by certain demographic and socioeconomic variables.

DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 76-1635

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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National Center for Health Statistics
Rockville, Md. October 1975

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COOPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual agreement, participated in the design and selection of the sample, and carried out the first stage of the field interviewing and certain parts of the statistical processing.

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HEALTH ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR
OF YOUTHS 12-17 YEARS:
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

Dorothee K. Vogt, Ph.D., *Division of Health Examination Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This report presents findings on attitudes and behavior patterns of American youths based on responses to selected questionnaire items. These questionnaire data were obtained as part of the Health Examination Survey which was conducted from March 1966 to March 1970 by the National Center for Health Statistics.

The Health Examination Survey (HES) is an ongoing program which collects data by direct examination of representative samples of the noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Since 1960 the survey has conducted a series of separate programs (called "cycles") concerned with segments of the total population and has focused on certain aspects of the health of the selected subpopulation. The data in this report were obtained during Cycle III, in which noninstitutionalized youths aged 12-17 were examined. That program was a continuation of the immediately preceding cycle, a survey of children aged 6-11 years focusing on health factors related to growth and development. Details regarding the surveys can be obtained in comprehensive reports on the children's program[1,2] and on the youths' program.[3] Further information about the Cycle III survey design is presented in appendix I, including a table that shows the frequency distribution of the sample youths by age and sex and the estimated size of the population they represented at midsurvey.

Each youth was examined during a single visit to a specially designed mobile unit. Along with the standardized examinations by a physician and dentist and a variety of tests and measurements performed by technicians, a 70-minute psychological test battery was given by a psychologist. The battery included the following procedures, which were administered in the order listed: Wide Range Achievement Test, arithmetic and reading sections; Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, vocabulary and block design subtests; Thematic Apperception Test, a five-card, tape-recorded version; Goodenough-Harris Drawing Test, a modified version; the Brief Test of Literacy; and two self-administered questionnaires concerning the youth's attitude and behavior relating to certain aspects of health. A critical evaluation of the psychological tests used in the survey, including a literature review of previous research and evaluations, was made by S. B. Sells of Texas Christian University. This evaluation was published in *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2-Number 15.[4]

Before the sample youths were examined, certain information was obtained by questionnaire from their parents. This information included demographic and socioeconomic data on household members, as well as behavioral data on and a medical history of the sample youth. Information regarding performance and adjustment was also requested in a questionnaire sent to the youth's school. All information was collected under assurance of confidentiality.

Of the 7,514 youths composing the sample, 6,768 (90 percent) were examined. Because of the sample design, the adjustment for nonre-

sponse, and the weighting procedures used, examination results can be considered representative of the approximately 23 million noninstitutionalized U.S. youths aged 12-17 at the time of the survey. Estimates of approximate sampling variability for selected statistics are either included in the detailed tables or can be computed from appendix table IV.

QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

As mentioned above, four different questionnaires were included as part of the Health Examination Survey. Two were completed by the youths themselves, one by the parents, and one by the teachers or other personnel at the schools which the youths attended. The questions analyzed in this report are shown in appendix III. While some of the items in the questionnaires were repeated so that responses from different sources could be compared, the content of the three questionnaires was essentially different. Previous reports[5,6,7] have presented analyses regarding relationships of sex and age to information obtained from these questionnaires. The aim of the present study was to identify the relationship of selected response distributions (and, by implication, attitudes of the target population) to other demographic and socioeconomic variables.

The items selected can be grouped into five broad content categories: (1) general health status; (2) health-related items; (3) appearance and social patterns; (4) school- and work-related behavior; and (5) use of leisure time. For some categories, for example, that of general health status and values or priorities, identical questions were asked of both parents and youths. The relationship between the responses of the parents and those of the youths will be the subject of a separate report.

The particular demographic and socioeconomic factors selected for this report are parental income, geographic region, type of community (urban or rural), parental education, and race (for definitions see appendix I). While it is recognized that these background variables are related among themselves, no systematic attempt has been made at this point to control for the effects of their relationships or interactions. In several cases, however, controls were used for particular single variables. This usually resulted in very small sample frequencies for some response options, and in this first study, tables based on such comparisons are given only when this procedure resulted in essentially divergent response patterns. Because income is one variable shown to be related to many attitudes and behavior patterns, distribution by geographic area and race is included (appendix table III).

FINDINGS

General Health Status

Two identical questions were asked about the youth's present health, one of the parent and one of the youth himself. Ratings on a 5-point scale from "poor" to "excellent" revealed that the fraction of the total target population in poor or fair condition was around 4 percent according to the parents' estimate, and about 5 percent according to the youths' own estimate. The responses to these items, especially those of the parents, showed some variation when certain background factors were considered. For example, according to parental ratings, the percent distribution of white youths increased over the response range, from poor to excellent, while that of Negro youths showed a peak at the middle, or "good" category (figure 1). In other words, the greatest number of white youths were considered by their parents to be in "excellent" health, followed by those in "very good" health, who in turn outnumbered the white youths in "good" health, and so on. In contrast, most Negro parents reported their youths to be in "good" health, with fewer in "very good" and even fewer in "excellent" health.

Increasing distributions were observed in parental responses of the high-income groups (having annual family incomes of $10-$15,000 and $15,000 or more), in the Northeast and Midwest Regions, in the urban population, and, where parental educational level was "beyond high school," in responses of youths and parents alike. But with respect to the other socioeconomic categories, the increase in reported good health was not as steady. Generally speaking, all

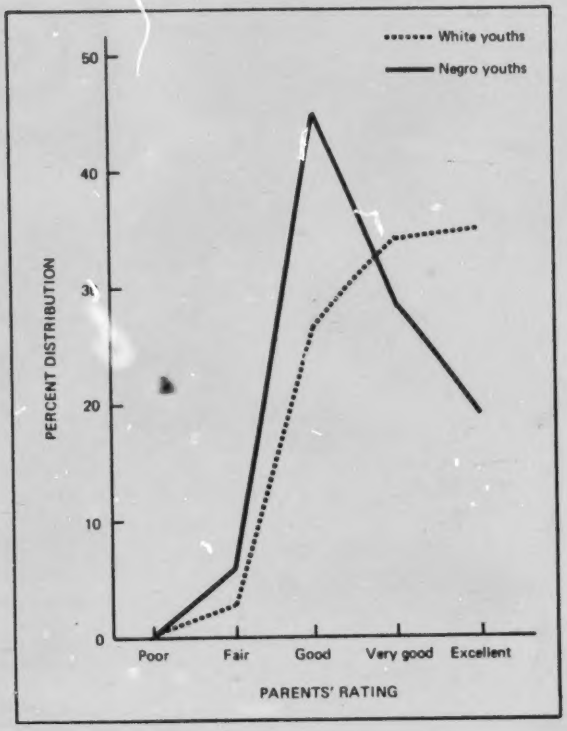

Figure 1. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by parents' rating of youths' present health status: United States, 1966-70.

of the youths' response distributions showed greater concentration in the middle levels. Parents seemed to be more satisfied with the health of their sons and daughters than the youths themselves. While the response distributions for the other questionnaire items were not always as informative, those shown in table 1 typify a large class of attitudes, problems, and habits in the area of health and health care. Furthermore, there exists throughout a relationship between response and parents' socioeconomic status, as exemplified by income and parents' education.

The parents' responses to the question on physical growth showed a difference by race only: Ninety-three percent of the white parents as compared with 90.3 percent of the Negro parents thought their children grew at the right rate.

Both parents and youths were asked for their opinions regarding the youths' weight. There was not much difference in the parents' responses by any of the socioeconomic factors except in the lowest income bracket, where a preponderance of youths were thought to be underweight (table 2). However, the youths' responses reflected a large racial difference: whereas two-thirds of all youths thought they were about the right weight, about 21 percent of the white youths thought they were overweight, as compared with roughly 15 percent of the Negro youths; and about 20 percent of the Negro youths, but only about 13 percent of the white youths, thought of themselves as underweight. In the lowest income bracket there was a somewhat greater proportion of youths describing themselves as underweight than as overweight, but in the highest income bracket a larger proportion described themselves as overweight. However, the general effect of income was not very marked. The regional patterns were very uniform, except that fewer southerners considered themselves overweight.

Questions on physician and dentist visits appeared solely on the youths' questionnaires. As shown in table 3, although almost half of all youths reported having a physical checkup during the past year, the variation in the distribution by income ranged from roughly 35 percent of the youths in families with the lowest incomes to about 56 percent of those in families with the highest incomes. There were large differences in the responses by race and parental education: a greater proportion of white youths than of Negro youths reported having had recent checkups, as did those youths whose parents had educational attainment beyond the high school level. There were also different response patterns among the regions—a higher than average proportion of youths in the Northeast and a lower proportion of those in the South reported recent checkups. Fewer youths in rural areas than in urban areas reported recent checkups. Since these reports were based on memory, they are, of course, subject to errors. It is assumed that the errors were random and did not affect the reliability of the average rates. The responses to a further question indicated that in the past year fewer youths visited a doctor for medical treatment (about 43 percent) than for checkups (about 48 percent). Here again, there were differences in the response rates related to background factors, but the regional differences

were only slight and those by type of community almost negligible (table 3). The overlap in the responses to these two questions showed that in a large number of cases a checkup and some form of treatment were given in the same time interval. This occurrence was also very common in the case of dental visits, and the background factors appeared to be related more to dental care habits than to the medical. When the average rates for dental visits (table 4) were compared with those for physician visits, it was clear that (1) cases of checkup and treatment combinations were common to both; and that (2) the total rates for dental visits were higher, and the variations by income, race, and parental education were correspondingly greater. Differences also existed with regard to regional distributions. However, ignoring those who responded "don't remember," it would appear from tables 3 and 4 that more youths had never been seen by a dentist than had never been seen by a physician.

For additional information, the youth was asked if he had problems to discuss with a doctor at the time of the survey. Of the 1 in 10 youths who answered affirmatively, a significantly larger number were Negro (13.8 percent) than white (9.7 percent). Comparison by other background factors did not seem to result in differential rates.

Questions dealing with specific health problems are treated elsewhere, but a breakdown of the regular use of medicines and of hospital stays in general is given in table 5, where it is shown that higher family income and parental education were associated with higher frequencies in the regular use of medication and with a higher incidence of hospitalization.

Health-Related Behavior

The questions grouped together under the description "health-related" dealt with attitudes toward the consumption of food; typical adolescent disorders such as acne; the parents' perception of the youths' mental development; nervousness and tension; and certain sleep-related patterns. Also included were items dealing with the youths' awareness of and reaction to physical disorders, that is, whether they thought certain perceived conditions or symptoms should be brought to the attention of a physician.

The youths' ratings of the amount of food they consumed did not differ much by family income or geographic regions (table 6). Understandably, few adolescents from the higher income group and few whose parents had gone beyond high school thought they ate too little. (Of the youths who thought they ate too much, the responses showed some relationship to their desire to be thinner (table 13)). More rural youths thought they ate the right amount, and as a group showed fewer extremes in either direction than their urban counterparts; that is, fewer rural youths thought they ate too much and fewer thought that they ate too little, and their parents' responses were similar (table 6). Parents also rated the youths' attitudes toward food. The fact that more youths in the lowest income groups were rated as "very fussy" eaters may reflect a limited and poorer quality food supply available to them. Not unexpectedly the rural youths were less fussy eaters than the urban.

Among the physical disorders most widespread in the adolescent age group, acne ranks high. Self-reported responses to questions on this subject revealed a significant racial difference in the prevalence of the condition—51.1 percent of the white youths as compared with 36.8 percent of the Negro youths reported having acne (table 7). Most of the youths who suffered from acne worried about it to a certain extent; more Negro youths than white worried "a lot" or "not at all," and more white youths than Negro worried "some" or "a little." Also, more white youths who had acne received some kind of treatment for it or saw a physician. The survey data also showed a difference by geographic region, with the Midwest and West having the highest prevalence rates. Although the prevalence of acne did not show much variation by socioeconomic level, the extent and type of treatment certainly did: a strong, positive correlation was found between family income and parents' education and whether the acne was treated and the youth was seen by a doctor.

Regarding the subject of mental development, over 95 percent of all parents thought their children progressed at the right rate (table 8),

but a somewhat larger proportion of Negro parents than of white parents thought their youths' development was slow; responses also varied somewhat by income and parents' education. Very few parents (about 1 percent) thought the mental development of their children was too fast. There was little apparent difference in response by region and none by type of community (table 8).

Very few parents reported that their children had been patients at mental clinics or hospitals, less than 1 percent in the past year and around 2 percent prior to that time. The estimates by other background factors are not reliable since the number of "yes" responses was really too small to be broken down into several categories (table 8). Consulting a psychologist or psychiatrist was a more common experience. According to their parents, around 6 percent of the youths had seen one, and about one-third of these visits had taken place in the past year. Higher income, parents' education, and urban residence were associated with a higher proportion of youth consultations with mental health specialists.

Questions relating to the youths' nervousness and tension were asked of both parents and youths. While parental responses did not seem to be related to any of the background characteristics considered here, the percentage of those youths who reported never feeling tense was lower in the higher income groups (table 9). At the same time, however, the proportion of those who frequently suffered from tension also decreased somewhat in those groups. The differences by race, which were less marked in the parents' responses, suggest that Negro youths tend to be less tense than white youths.

Three questions on the questionnaires addressed to the youths themselves were designed to find out about sleep-related problems: One dealt with sleeplessness, one with nightmares, and the third with sleepwalking (table 10). There were only minor differences by type of community. Also while on the average about half the youths slept alone, there were vast differences in sleeping arrangements for various income and education groups. Only about 30 percent of the Negro youths, as compared with 50 percent of the white youths, slept in a room by themselves. In terms of family income, the percentage of those who slept alone just about doubled from the lowest to the highest groups. However, as the table below shows, sleeping alone or sharing a room does not seem to have much of an effect on the sleep disorders considered.

Thus, whatever relations emerge between socioeconomic status and sleep disorders, they exist over and above the youths' sleeping arrangements.

From the parents' reports on children's behavior[8] it was seen that the prevalence of bedwetting was shown to decrease substantially with age and this also holds true for the 12- to 17-year-olds.[5] Differences by income, parental education, and race (table 10) indicate that higher socioeconomic status is associated with less reported bedwetting.

A list of complaints for which one might or might not wish to consult a physician was presented to the youths. From their reactions, a rank order of seriousness can be inferred: They considered "blood in urine" and "lump in stomach" as serious conditions while "stomach ache" or "headache" were considered minor ailments. The differences by background factors in the "serious" determinations were very small, although the availability of a doctor to the higher income group and to those whose parents had more education might account for a slightly larger proportion of youths in these groups wishing to see a doctor (table 11). For the less serious conditions or symptoms the proportion of youths who wanted to see a physician was

Sleep alone	Bad dreams or nightmares			Trouble falling asleep			Sleep-walking	
	Often	Sometimes	Never	Often	Sometimes	Never	Yes	No
Yes	2.2	43.0	54.8	6.5	45.9	47.5	5.4	94.6
No	3.3	42.5	54.2	6.7	41.6	51.7	4.9	95.0

generally larger for the low income and lower education groups (table 12) than for groups with higher socioeconomic status.

Appearance and Social Patterns

The questionnaires contained items on the youths' perception of their height and weight and also questions on whether they would wish to change their appearance if they could. As the results show, quite a few of them would prefer a different appearance (table 13). Wishes about changing height were not as pronounced as wishes about weight, maybe because it is not easily possible to alter one's height. In table 13 we see that over half of all youths were content with their height. By race, however, nearly 35 percent of both white and Negro youths wanted to be taller, and only about 7 percent of white and almost 13 percent of the Negro youths wanted to be shorter. There were few differences by the other background variables.

Even though two-thirds of all youths thought that they were about the "right" weight (table 2), only about 48 percent wanted their weight to remain the same, about 35 percent of the white youths wanted to be thinner, and a little more than 30 percent of the Negro youths wanted to be heavier (table 13). Here the variation with income was marked, with the number of those who wanted to be thinner increasing steadily with income. A similar relationship existed with respect to parents' education. There was little variation by region except in the South, where fewer adolescents than in the other regions wanted to be thinner, and somewhat more wanted to be heavier. A slightly larger proportion of the rural youths than of urban wanted to stay the same weight; but even among them, weight loss was favored over weight gain. It was conjectured that popularity and appearance might be associated in the teen years, and the data confirmed that more than half of the girls who were "below average" in popularity would rather be thinner. Among the boys, though, about half wanted to be taller irrespective of popularity.

According to analysis of parental responses, none of the background variables considered here seemed to influence the youths' ability to make friends (table 14). Most friends were known to the parents, but the higher the family income and the higher the parents' education, the greater the contact between a youth's family and his or her friends. Also fewer Negro parents reported that they knew most of their children's friends. There were no regional patterns; and only a small difference was seen by type of community, with urban youths having a somewhat higher number of friends known to their parents.

Although making friends seemed a relatively stable phenomenon, visiting with them overnight was much more dependent on socioeconomic status of the family (table 15). The proportion of youths who often visited overnight with their friends increased steeply with increasing income and parental education. Type of community had little influence, but geographic region had some—the proportion of youths in the Northeast and South who often visited overnight was less than that in the Midwest and West. There was an even greater influence by race, only 13 percent of the white youths but more than 48 percent of the Negro youths stated that they had never visited overnight.

The distribution of youths by the number of daily meals eaten with their families varied quite a lot with economic differences (table 15). More youths in families with low incomes than in families with high incomes had two meals or more with their families but also had more meals completely alone. In the medium income groups there were more youths who had just one meal a day with their families. More rural youths than urban had two meals or more with their families. In the Midwest it was less common to have two family meals or more, but this practice was very frequent in the South. Similar patterns emerged in the Northeast and West, where about 60 percent of the youths enjoyed two or more meals with their families and about 40 percent had one family meal.

Long absences (of 2 months or more) from home were not very common among the 12- to 17-year-olds (table 15), but the higher the family income the more usual it seemed for the youth to be home all the time. Education of parents played a similar role. Racial differences emerged in that more Negro youths had spent extended periods away from home on one occasion or more. Type of community did not

show any differential behavior, but in the geographic regions there were some patterns—fewer youths in the Northeast and Midwest than the South and West reported extended absences.

No systematic differences by income and education were found in the responses to a question on whether the youths had been difficult to raise, but a slight racial difference was found: fewer Negro parents reported having "no trouble" in raising their children (table 16).

When teachers were asked about the students' popularity, they rated almost two-thirds of them as average. This proportion remained fairly stable over socioeconomic and racial groups (table 16). However, the percentage of youths of below-average popularity decreased steadily with increasing income, and the above-average group showed an upward trend as income increased.

Having had a date at one time or another seemed to depend somewhat on parental income and education (table 16), and—understandably—a slightly larger proportion of urban than rural youths had had a date at some time.

Just about half the youths got a regular allowance (table 17), a slightly higher proportion of the Negro youths than of the white. The proportion increased with increasing income, and was higher in urban areas than in rural. Oddly enough, relatively more youths got allowances in the South and West than in the Northeast and Midwest. In the majority of cases some duties were connected with allowances, particularly among white youths. There was more emphasis on duties in the higher and middle income groups, but not in the highest, possibly reflecting "middle class standards." About 25 percent of the youths who received allowances had them withheld occasionally as penalties, but there were no easily discernible patterns by income or education of parents.

One set of questions concerned personal values and priorities. The youths were asked how important they considered it to obey the law, to obey their parents, to be neat and clean, and so forth. Some of the items defined a more self-oriented attitude like "ambition"; others, a more society-oriented attitude like "being considerate of others." Ambition was said to be of extreme importance more by youths from the lowest and the highest income groups. Otherwise the importance of ambition did not change much when viewed against different background factors (table 18). However, consideration of others was stressed increasingly with socioeconomic status (table 18).

A number of questions were asked about the decisionmaking processes in the youths' lives. These were grouped together to yield a sum score that gave some measure of the youth's independence. The percent distribution of youths with low, medium, and high independence scores are shown in table 19. It is evident that more adolescents in the older age groups had a higher independence score, and that more boys than girls had independence scores above the average in every age range. When grouped by socioeconomic variables, there were some differences by income and parental education—i.e., the mean independence scores showed increases for youths whose parents income was higher and for those whose parents had more education (table 20).

School-Related and Work-Related Behavior

The aptitude and achievement of the youth sample—as well as that of the 6- to 11-year sample—were tested directly by subtests of the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT),[9] the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC),[10] and the Harris-Goodenough Drawing Test.[11] Through the school questionnaire more subjective data were obtained from the youths' teachers. Relations between teacher ratings and achievement are reported in another publication.[6] Here the emphasis is again on socioeconomic and demographic factors. In addition, a few early school experiences are discussed in relation to the youths' background.

The age at which a student first entered school showed a definite connection to aspects of his home environment. The distributions by income and parents' education showed that the more "advantaged" a household a youth came from, the earlier he or she entered the school system (table 21). Even more strikingly, the proportion of late starters declined from about 13 percent in the lowest income group to about 2 percent in the highest. Furthermore, parents from higher income and education groups reported a greater percentage of happier and better adjusted children than parents from lower

income and education groups. In addition, the proportion who continued school throughout showed the same positive relationship to the socioeconomic variables discussed (table 22).

There were some regional differences in early school behavior. In the South there existed a tendency to start school later than the general average and the reverse was true of the Northeast (table 21). The first reactions to school did not differ much by region, 9 of every 10 children were reported to have been quite happy or only a little upset when they began school. Rural children were a little later in starting school, but hardly less happy, nor did they tend to be earlier dropouts. However, a larger percentage of the 12-17 year olds in the South were no longer in school at the time of the survey. Also, there was a larger proportion of Negro youths not in school any more, although their ages at first grade and their reactions to starting school were not very different from those of the white youths.

Working during vacations was not as related to family income as one might have expected (table 22). It did vary with the type of community, geographic region, and race. The fraction of white youths without either a full-time or part-time job during vacations was somewhat smaller than that of Negro youths.

Not many youths received double promotions or skipped grades (table 23). The number of repeated grades varied inversely with income and parents' education, and there was a larger number of repeaters in the South and among Negro youths (table 23).

Analysis of the teachers' reports on unusually frequent absences confirmed the expectation that the absence varied with parents' income and education (table 23). There was a slightly higher rate of absence also among Negro youths, urban youths, and youths in the Northeast region.

Teachers' reports on the youths' adjustment, intellectual ability, and academic achievement all show a parallel pattern (table 24). The higher the parents' income and education, the higher the youths' ranking on the teacher's three ratings. Some differences by race were significant, but the differences by geographic region and type of community were mostly slight.

Both youths and parents were asked about their desires and expectations for the youth's further school career. In general the parents' desires and expectations were further apart. This does not mean that the parents' ambitions were always higher; in fact the proportion of adults who wanted more than a college education for their offspring was slightly lower than that of the youths who wanted to aim at graduate work. An analysis of the distributions by background factors showed that for both youths and adults desires and expectations increased with income, and they were markedly higher when family income was in the highest bracket ($15,000 or more) and when parents had more education themselves (tables 25-28).

Use of Leisure Time

As far as leisure time pursuits are concerned, there was wide variety in the patterns of the four sets of responses to the questionnaire items. The activities investigated were: watching television; listening to the radio; reading magazines, comic books, and so forth; and reading books other than the aforementioned. It has been brought out before that the patterns of these activities differed in the sex and age groups.[7] They also varied among themselves, e.g., the patterns for watching television and for reading serious books were quite different. Three of the four distributions had more than one mode; there was a relatively high proportion of youths who answered "no time" and only a small proportion who responded "less than one-half hour," because in general, it is not worth watching a TV program, listening to the radio, or reading a serious book for just a few minutes. However, the distribution for reading magazines only had one mode, since one can and quite frequently does spend less than a half hour on this activity. Responses revealed that all of the four activities had definite relationships to income. Table 29 gives a breakdown of the actual response categories for watching TV. When the percentages of youths who watched TV for 3 hours or more a day were totaled, it was found that over half of the youths in the lowest income group and less than 30 percent of those in the highest income group watched TV for this much time each day. The same phenomenon occurred when parents' education was the independent variable. In the highest income group,

the proportion of youths who watched TV for 3 hours or more was not only lower than that in the other income groups but it reached a maximum at "1-2 hours" as compared with "2-3 hours" for the other groups. Parents' education was similarly related to the shift of the peak for TV watching. The conclusion to be drawn is obviously that in the higher socioeconomic groups teenagers have the opportunity and motivation to engage in other activities. The relation between listening to the radio and income was not as marked (table 30), but in the high-income groups a somewhat larger proportion of the youths listened for shorter periods of time. Reading magazines (table 31) also showed a relation to family income; the proportion of youths who spent no time reading magazines decreased steadily, from 25 percent in the lowest group to less than 7 percent in the highest. Also the proportions increased steadily with income for those youths who spent less than a half hour or one hour a day looking at magazines or similar literature. For those who spent more time on this activity the effect of income was not very distinct. When parents' education was taken into account also, the results suggest that as socioeconomic status increases a youth receives increasing positive stimulus to spend some time (less than one hour) reading magazines, but an increasing negative stimulus to do so for a longer period of time. A similar statement can be made concerning reading books (table 32), but the variations in the percentages for "no time" were not as large and maybe the discouragement not to read for too long a time interval not as definite.

Regionally the patterns were less distinct. Long periods of TV watching occurred somewhat more often in the South and fewer youths read magazines there. The urban-rural classification showed a small differential for watching television, listening to the radio, and reading magazines but not for reading books. The breakdown by race revealed one striking difference: whereas all other distributions had a second mode in the range from half an hour to 5 hours or more, the proportion of Negro youths who watched TV showed an increasing trend throughout this range. The interpretation of this fact might be found in the realization that the many alternatives open to white youths are only gradually becoming more accessible to Negro adolescents.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Selected findings have been presented on the relationship between certain socioeconomic and demographic factors and health status, health care, and attitudes toward health, both physical and mental, of youths 12 to 17 years of age in the United States. Also included is some information about attitudes toward appearance, certain social patterns and various aspects of schooling, work, and use of leisure time.

The relationship of family background, socioeconomic status, and so forth, to the cognitive domain including educational achievement and intellectual development, has been rather extensively explored. Various models have been constructed to elucidate these relationships.[12,13] Developments in this area have been facilitated by the availability of standard instruments to quantify and measure cognitive factors. As for the noncognitive traits, there exist as yet difficulties in describing, let alone measuring them. However, as the data presented earlier already show, there are definite relationships between the background variables included in this study and a wide range of important attitudes and habits of the youths.

In the areas of general health status and health care the responses to almost every item were distributed differently at each level of family income observed. The strongest relationships were found between higher income and higher evaluation of present health, more visits to and treatments by physicians and dentists, and more hospital stays and use of medication. Attitudes towards food and food consumption were also related to income. Even the youths' self-perception and whether they wanted to appear thinner or heavier, their mental development, the emotional tensions they felt, and their sleep-related behavior showed at least a trend when considered against income. The prevalence of reported acne was one exception to this pattern.

In the social patterns it appears that certain fundamental traits are less sensitive to family

background—e.g., ease in making friends did not seem to be related to the parents' income, nor did the degree of difficulty experienced by parents in raising their children. But the habits which are formed—e.g., visiting the homes of friends, parents' knowledge of one's friends, and meals eaten with the family—showed that income played a role; this was further reflected in the measure of the youths' independence.

School-related questions similarly exhibited differences according to income: the number of teenagers no longer in school was larger in the low-income groups; the teachers' ratings of adjustment, intellectual ability, and achievement was higher for the high-income groups; and the ratings of popularity showed an increase for the more advantaged. Different patterns emerged when the leisure time activities investigated—e.g., watching television or reading—were grouped against family income.

Most of the items mentioned here varied with parental education in a manner parallel to income. It is probable that the other factors studied (race, geographic region, and type of community), which showed numerous differential relationships to the youths' responses, are heavily confounded with the socioeconomic status of the family. Unfortunately, no attempt has yet been made to dissociate these factors. Further research in this area is indicated. It is believed that the relationships demonstrated in this report may be found useful in support of efforts to build theoretical models in the affective domain.

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NOTE: The percentages shown represent distributions of the youths within demographic or socioeconomic categories. Standard errors of the percentages for the totals only are also included.

Table 1. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by health ratings, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Parent ratings					Youth ratings				
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent
	Percent distribution									
Total	0.3	3.3	29.5	33.9	33.0	0.4	4.2	35.7	33.2	26.6
Standard error	.06	0.22	1.17	0.81	0.94	.06	0.21	1.01	0.76	0.96
Race										
White	0.3	2.9	26.9	34.7	35.2	0.3	3.5	33.8	34.5	27.9
Negro	0.3	6.0	45.9	28.6	19.1	0.8	8.8	47.7	24.7	18.0
Income										
Less than $3,000	1.3	8.1	46.2	26.9	17.5	1.6	9.6	49.3	24.0	15.4
$3,000-$5,000	0.7	6.3	37.0	32.9	23.0	0.3	7.1	43.4	28.0	21.1
$5,000-$7,000	0.1	2.6	32.9	35.2	29.2	---	3.7	39.5	31.7	25.1
$7,000-$10,000	0.2	2.5	25.8	37.4	34.1	0.1	3.6	33.5	37.8	25.1
$10,000-$15,000	---	1.3	21.3	35.9	41.6	0.3	1.7	28.0	36.3	33.7
$15,000 or more	---	0.7	15.0	31.7	52.6	---	1.2	20.2	39.5	39.2
Region										
Northeast	0.2	2.3	24.7	34.3	38.6	0.2	3.2	32.4	34.0	30.2
Midwest	0.1	2.1	25.6	35.4	36.8	0.2	3.3	31.7	36.2	28.6
South	0.7	5.8	37.5	31.7	24.4	0.8	6.8	43.1	28.2	21.1
West	0.3	3.3	30.6	34.1	31.8	0.3	3.3	36.1	33.9	26.1
Type of community										
Urban	0.2	3.1	28.9	32.9	34.8	0.3	3.9	35.2	32.6	28.0
Rural	0.4	3.7	30.4	35.7	29.8	0.5	4.6	36.6	34.3	24.0
Parents' education										
Elementary	0.6	5.6	38.3	31.7	23.7	0.5	6.4	46.2	27.9	19.0
High school	0.2	2.9	28.0	36.4	32.4	0.3	3.8	35.0	35.0	25.9
Beyond high school	0.0	0.9	18.8	33.2	47.0	0.2	1.9	23.1	37.1	37.7

Table 2. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by weight perception, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Parent ratings			Youth ratings		
	Too low	Right	Too high	Underweight	Right	Overweight
	Percent distribution					
Total	7.2	80.3	12.5	13.5	66.4	20.1
Standard error	0.32	0.40	0.38	0.63	0.83	0.45
Race						
White	7.0	80.3	12.6	12.6	66.5	20.9
Negro	8.5	80.5	10.9	19.5	65.9	14.6
Income						
Less than $3,000	11.5	76.3	12.2	19.1	63.1	17.8
$3,000-$5,000	7.9	79.2	12.9	14.6	68.5	16.9
$5,000-$7,000	6.2	81.4	12.5	12.5	66.6	21.0
$7,000-$10,000	7.0	80.2	12.8	12.2	66.6	21.1
$10,000-$15,000	6.3	83.0	10.7	12.7	67.8	19.5
$15,000 or more	6.5	79.4	14.1	12.6	64.4	23.1
Region						
Northeast	7.5	79.6	12.9	13.6	65.1	21.2
Midwest	6.1	80.8	13.1	13.2	65.3	21.5
South	7.7	81.3	11.0	14.0	69.5	16.4
West	7.8	79.4	12.8	13.3	65.7	21.0
Type of community						
Urban	7.4	79.7	12.9	14.0	65.4	20.6
Rural	6.9	81.3	11.8	12.7	68.2	19.1
Parents' education						
Elementary	7.8	79.8	12.3	13.2	66.9	19.9
High school	6.5	80.2	13.2	13.3	66.3	20.4
Beyond high school	7.7	81.2	11.1	13.1	67.0	19.9

Table 3. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by doctor visits, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Checkup by doctor					Treatment by doctor				
	Within last year	1-2 years ago	More than 2 years ago	Never	Don't remember	Within last year	1-2 years ago	More than 2 years ago	Never	Don't remember
	Percent distribution									
Total	48.1	14.9	12.1	7.6	17.4	43.5	13.4	14.1	11.4	17.7
Standard error	1.39	0.78	0.55	1.09	0.39	0.88	0.51	0.54	1.01	0.39
Race										
White	49.7	15.4	12.4	6.6	15.9	45.4	13.8	14.4	10.1	16.2
Negro	37.2	11.9	10.5	12.9	27.4	31.3	10.2	11.9	19.0	27.6
Income										
Less than $3,000	35.4	10.0	11.7	18.3	24.7	37.4	8.5	10.8	19.6	23.6
$3,000-$5,000	37.8	13.4	13.6	14.1	21.0	37.6	12.3	13.7	16.3	20.2
$5,000-$7,000	43.3	15.2	13.9	7.9	19.7	42.2	12.2	15.2	12.0	18.4
$7,000-$10,000	49.9	16.9	12.1	4.5	16.6	44.4	13.3	14.7	8.6	19.0
$10,000-$15,000	54.2	17.0	12.8	3.6	12.5	46.6	17.4	14.4	9.4	12.2
$15,000 or more	65.9	14.0	8.9	1.4	9.8	52.0	14.6	15.6	6.0	10.9
Region										
Northeast	60.0	12.9	8.6	2.9	15.6	44.1	13.5	12.2	11.6	18.6
Midwest	45.9	17.5	15.0	5.7	15.8	41.1	14.1	16.0	11.0	17.7
South	40.2	13.8	12.9	11.7	21.4	41.2	13.1	14.7	12.0	19.0
West	47.5	14.7	11.1	9.8	16.9	47.7	12.5	13.0	11.1	15.8
Type of community										
Urban	50.5	15.5	11.5	5.9	16.6	43.4	13.0	13.6	11.9	18.1
Rural	43.7	14.0	13.1	10.5	18.7	43.6	13.9	14.9	10.5	17.0
Parents' education										
Elementary	36.8	12.7	12.8	14.6	23.2	37.0	11.6	13.9	15.5	22.0
High school	48.7	16.4	12.9	5.4	16.7	43.0	14.2	14.1	11.2	17.6
Beyond high school	62.7	14.9	10.1	2.2	10.1	53.2	14.5	14.6	6.0	11.7

Table 4. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by dentist visits, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Checkup by dentist					Treatment by dentist				
	Within last years	1-2 years ago	More than 2 years ago	Never	Don't remember	Within last year	1-2 years ago	More than 2 years ago	Never	Don't remember
	Percent distribution									
Total	56.3	13.4	10.0	11.6	8.6	48.4	15.0	12.5	15.0	9.0
Standard error	1.93	0.64	0.50	1.76	0.55	1.55	0.56	0.41	1.59	0.46
Race										
White	60.7	13.6	9.5	9.1	7.0	51.9	15.5	12.4	12.5	7.7
Negro	27.4	12.5	13.4	27.7	19.1	26.2	11.8	13.4	30.9	17.8
Income										
Less than $3,000	29.9	11.8	12.6	30.7	15.1	27.4	10.9	13.1	33.3	15.2
$3,000-$5,000	37.5	15.7	12.8	22.3	11.6	34.4	15.8	14.0	25.2	10.6
$5,000-$7,000	52.2	15.8	10.0	11.3	10.6	46.1	16.0	13.5	13.7	10.7
$7,000-$10,000	62.5	13.6	10.4	6.6	6.8	54.1	15.2	13.0	10.4	7.3
$10,000-$15,000	70.3	14.3	7.5	3.6	4.3	59.0	16.8	11.3	7.6	5.3
$15,000 or more	79.1	9.4	5.7	1.2	4.6	63.4	14.7	9.3	6.0	6.6
Region										
Northeast	65.5	14.5	7.6	5.5	6.9	58.0	15.5	9.2	8.7	8.5
Midwest	63.6	15.1	8.1	6.4	6.7	52.8	16.7	12.1	11.1	7.3
South	43.0	13.0	12.1	19.7	12.2	38.8	13.8	14.2	21.4	11.8
West	52.4	11.0	12.4	15.3	8.9	44.2	13.9	14.3	18.7	8.9
Type of community										
Urban	58.9	13.2	9.3	10.2	8.4	50.2	14.5	11.9	14.2	9.2
Rural	51.6	13.9	11.3	14.2	9.0	45.3	16.0	13.6	16.3	8.7
Parents' education										
Elementary	38.1	15.0	11.8	22.2	12.9	36.2	14.9	13.4	22.8	12.7
High school	59.3	14.3	10.2	8.4	7.7	50.3	15.4	13.0	13.2	8.1
Beyond high school	76.0	10.5	6.4	2.4	4.7	62.7	15.4	9.4	6.5	6.0

Table 5. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by use of medicines and hospital stays, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Regular use of medicine			Hospital stay			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Once	More than once	Never	Don't know
	Percent distribution						
Total	7.4	92.0	0.7	32.3	17.1	49.4	1.0
Standard error	0.41	0.42	0.1	0.92	0.84	1.16	0.14
Race							
White	7.5	92.0	0.5	34.3	18.2	46.6	0.9
Negro	6.7	91.4	1.9	21.3	10.2	66.8	1.7
Income							
Less than $3,000	6.7	91.7	1.6	23.3	12.8	62.3	1.6
$3,000-$5,000	6.5	92.4	1.1	27.1	13.4	58.2	1.4
$5,000-$7,000	6.2	93.1	0.6	30.3	17.1	51.8	0.7
$7,000-$10,000	7.4	92.1	0.5	36.2	17.0	46.1	0.7
$10,000-$15,000	6.4	93.2	0.3	35.3	19.1	43.7	1.0
$15,000 or more	10.1	89.8	0.1	38.0	19.8	41.7	0.5
Region							
Northeast	6.5	92.9	0.6	34.2	18.1	46.8	0.9
Midwest	7.6	92.3	0.2	33.3	17.9	47.4	1.5
South	7.2	91.6	1.1	28.2	15.2	55.8	0.8
West	7.9	91.2	0.9	34.5	17.0	47.9	0.7
Type of community							
Urban	7.7	91.7	0.6	32.1	17.6	49.2	1.1
Rural	6.7	92.4	0.9	33.4	16.1	49.6	0.8
Parents' education							
Elementary	5.7	93.3	1.0	26.1	13.2	59.2	1.5
High school	7.2	92.3	0.4	34.8	18.2	46.1	0.9
Beyond high school	9.4	90.2	0.4	36.6	19.4	43.4	0.6

Table 6. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by food consumption ratings and attitudes toward food, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Youth ratings			Parent ratings			Attitudes toward food		
	Too much	Right	Too little	Too much	Right	Too little	Not fussy	A little fussy	Very fussy
	Percent distribution								
Total	18.7	74.0	7.3	11.9	81.5	6.6	48.3	44.3	7.4
Standard error	0.47	0.67	0.38	0.57	0.56	0.28	0.82	0.88	0.33
Race									
White	18.6	74.5	6.9	11.1	82.9	6.0	48.2	45.0	6.7
Negro	19.0	70.8	10.2	17.1	72.6	10.3	47.7	40.2	12.1
Income									
Less than $3,000	20.6	69.6	9.8	16.4	74.2	9.5	49.5	39.5	11.0
$3,000-$5,000	18.3	73.4	8.3	13.6	79.3	7.2	52.5	39.8	7.7
$5,000-$7,000	18.1	74.6	7.3	12.8	82.0	5.2	48.8	44.9	6.4
$7,000-$10,000	18.1	75.1	6.7	10.7	82.0	7.3	45.3	47.1	7.5
$10,000-$15,000	17.6	75.2	7.2	9.6	84.6	5.8	46.4	46.9	6.7
$15,000 or more	20.8	73.6	[illegible]	11.2	84.4	4.3	48.1	45.1	6.9
Region									
Northeast	18.8	73.2	8.0	13.1	80.9	6.0	47.7	43.8	8.5
Midwest	18.1	75.1	6.8	11.4	83.3	5.3	47.6	46.3	6.2
South	18.0	74.2	7.8	11.0	80.6	8.4	48.6	43.1	8.4
West	19.8	73.2	7.0	12.2	81.0	6.8	49.4	43.5	7.1
Type of community									
Urban	19.4	72.7	7.9	13.1	79.8	7.1	46.6	45.2	8.2
Rural	17.4	76.2	6.4	9.9	84.5	5.7	51.2	42.7	6.1
Parents' education									
Elementary	17.7	74.2	8.0	12.9	80.0	7.1	50.0	42.1	7.9
High school	19.4	73.5	7.2	12.0	81.2	6.8	46.7	45.5	7.8
Beyond high school	18.9	75.0	6.0	9.6	84.8	5.5	48.7	45.2	6.1

Table 7. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by prevalence of acne, its treatment, doctor consultation, and attitudes toward acne, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Prevalence	Treatment	Doctor	Worries about acne			
				A lot	Some	A little	Not at all
	Percent distribution						
Total	49.2	58.3	11.4	13.7	35.0	35.5	15.8
Standard error	0.86	1.38	0.61	0.66	0.97	0.97	0.61
Race							
White	51.1	59.4	12.0	13.2	36.3	36.1	14.4
Negro	36.8	49.4	6.0	17.6	23.6	30.3	28.5
Income							
Less than $3,000	45.8	49.0	8.3	16.0	32.7	31.0	20.3
$3,000-$5,000	45.4	49.6	7.1	14.4	32.4	32.9	20.4
$5,000-$7,000	48.8	63.2	10.9	13.7	36.6	34.0	15.7
$7,000-$10,000	52.1	57.7	8.7	13.6	33.5	36.7	16.2
$10,000-$15,000	50.4	60.7	11.7	13.6	36.2	38.6	11.5
$15,000 or more	48.8	64.5	24.7	9.6	41.8	35.9	12.8
Region							
Northeast	42.7	58.4	11.4	14.7	33.8	37.0	14.5
Midwest	50.3	60.5	11.2	13.5	37.5	35.7	13.3
South	48.7	53.6	10.5	11.2	33.3	35.6	19.9
West	53.9	59.9	12.4	15.1	34.7	34.2	16.0
Type of community							
Urban	48.2	59.1	12.9	14.6	34.9	35.3	15.2
Rural	50.8	57.0	9.0	12.1	35.2	35.9	16.8
Parents' education							
Elementary	48.5	48.6	8.3	14.5	33.2	32.7	19.6
High school	50.3	59.7	10.4	13.7	35.1	37.0	14.2
Beyond high school	47.1	66.8	17.8	11.8	38.1	36.8	13.4

Table 8. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by rate of mental development and visits to a mental hospital, psychologist, or psychiatrist, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Mental development			Visit to mental hospital				Visit to psychologist or psychiatrist			
	Too slow	Right	Too fast	Last year	Before last year	No	Don't know	Last year	Before last year	No	Don't know
	Percent distribution										
Total	3.7	95.4	0.9	0.8	2.1	96.7	0.4	2.0	4.1	93.4	0.5
Standard error	0.32	0.36	0.09	0.12	0.73	0.74	0.07	0.19	0.67	0.78	0.06
Race											
White	3.1	96.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	96.9	0.3	2.0	4.3	93.4	0.4
Negro	7.2	91.6	1.2	1.7	2.1	95.2	1.1	2.0	2.2	93.6	1.2
Income											
Less than $3,000	5.2	93.7	1.1	0.9	1.8	96.6	0.7	1.2	3.1	94.3	1.5
$3,000-$5,000	4.4	94.6	1.0	1.3	2.4	95.7	0.6	2.1	3.5	93.8	0.6
$5,000-$7,000	5.3	94.2	0.5	1.2	1.5	96.7	0.6	2.1	3.2	94.1	0.6
$7,000-$10,000	2.9	96.3	0.8	0.4	3.2	96.2	0.2	1.8	4.8	93.1	0.3
$10,000-$15,000	2.2	96.7	1.0	0.8	1.6	97.6	0.0	2.3	3.6	94.1	---
$15,000 or more	1.6	97.1	1.3	0.3	1.7	98.1	0.0	2.3	7.3	90.2	0.1
Region											
Northeast	3.1	95.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	96.9	0.4	2.0	3.8	93.7	0.4
Midwest	2.7	96.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	97.9	0.4	1.5	3.2	94.7	0.5
South	4.4	94.7	1.0	0.7	1.8	97.2	0.3	1.3	2.7	95.4	0.6
West	4.5	94.7	0.8	1.0	4.2	94.6	0.3	3.0	6.7	89.9	0.4
Type of community											
Urban	3.9	95.0	1.1	0.9	2.4	96.4	0.3	2.3	4.7	92.6	0.3
Rural	3.2	96.1	0.6	0.7	1.6	97.2	0.5	1.3	3.1	94.8	0.9
Parents' education											
Elementary	4.4	94.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	96.7	1.0	1.4	2.6	94.8	1.3
High school	3.6	95.4	1.0	0.8	2.3	96.7	0.2	2.1	4.3	93.4	0.2
Beyond high school	2.5	96.5	1.0	0.8	2.7	96.5	0.0	2.4	6.2	91.4	---

Table 9. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by degree of nervousness and tension, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Nervousness			Tension			
	Not nervous	Somewhat nervous	Very nervous	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
	Percent distribution						
Total	49.8	46.3	4.0	7.6	36.1	36.0	20.3
Standard error	0.98	0.91	0.20	0.30	0.65	0.53	0.61
Race							
White	48.9	47.2	3.9	7.7	36.4	38.4	17.4
Negro	55.2	40.1	4.7	7.2	34.1	20.4	38.4
Income							
Less than $3,000	50.2	42.6	7.2	8.5	36.2	26.1	29.3
$3,000-$5,000	49.7	47.0	3.3	7.6	37.2	28.8	26.4
$5,000-$7,000	46.6	49.2	4.2	7.7	37.4	34.5	20.5
$7,000-$10,000	50.6	45.3	4.1	8.2	34.9	39.6	17.2
$10,000-$15,000	49.7	47.5	2.8	6.6	35.9	41.1	16.4
$15,000 or more	52.3	45.6	2.2	6.3	36.7	42.9	14.1
Region							
Northeast	51.0	45.5	3.6	6.4	31.9	40.3	21.5
Midwest	46.7	49.6	3.8	8.6	38.1	37.5	15.8
South	51.9	43.8	4.2	7.9	37.2	30.0	24.9
West	50.2	45.5	4.3	7.4	36.3	36.1	20.1
Type of community							
Urban	50.3	45.8	3.9	7.5	35.0	36.5	21.0
Rural	48.7	47.1	4.2	7.9	37.9	35.0	19.2
Parents' education							
Elementary	49.9	45.0	5.1	8.3	37.2	28.1	26.0
High school	48.6	47.5	4.0	7.7	34.9	38.0	19.2
Beyond high school	51.4	45.7	2.9	7.1	36.4	42.4	14.0

Table 10. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by sleep-related disorders, and percent of all youths who wet the bed, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Sleep alone	Sleeplessness			Nightmares			Sleep-walking	Percent of all youths who wet the bed
		Often	Some-times	Never	Often	Some-times	Never		
	Percent distribution								
Total	47.8	6.6	43.6	49.7	2.8	42.7	54.5	5.2	4.7
Standard error	1.15	0.34	0.60	0.66	0.20	0.89	0.85	0.36	0.30
Race									
White	50.6	6.5	45.3	48.1	2.6	43.1	54.4	5.4	4.1
Negro	29.4	7.4	33.5	59.1	4.3	41.0	54.7	3.6	8.7
Income									
Less than $3,000	32.3	8.1	36.6	55.3	5.8	41.6	52.6	5.1	6.7
$3,000-$5,000	39.4	6.7	37.8	55.5	3.2	38.3	58.4	5.7	6.1
$5,000-$7,000	45.1	6.5	39.2	54.3	2.1	42.4	55.5	4.9	4.0
$7,000-$10,000	48.6	6.6	48.5	44.9	2.4	44.6	53.1	5.1	4.5
$10,000-$15,000	53.9	7.1	47.1	45.8	1.8	43.3	54.9	5.8	3.8
$15,000 or more	64.1	5.2	48.0	46.8	1.9	45.1	53.0	4.1	3.3
Region									
Northeast	51.3	6.4	43.8	49.8	2.7	43.9	53.4	4.8	4.1
Midwest	49.0	5.9	48.2	45.9	2.5	42.4	55.1	5.0	4.8
South	41.0	7.9	39.2	53.0	3.1	43.6	53.3	6.1	6.4
West	49.6	6.4	42.6	51.0	2.9	41.4	55.7	4.8	3.6
Type of community									
Urban	49.8	6.7	43.7	49.6	2.6	41.9	55.4	4.5	4.3
Rural	44.1	6.5	43.5	50.0	3.0	44.2	52.8	6.4	5.4
Parents' education									
Elementary	37.8	7.6	37.7	54.7	3.8	41.3	55.0	6.1	6.1
High school	47.8	6.5	44.0	50.0	2.6	42.6	54.7	5.0	4.7
Beyond high school	61.9	5.5	50.8	43.7	1.5	45.9	52.5	4.7	3.1

Table 11. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by their attitudes toward consulting a doctor about serious ailments, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Doctor for blood in urine			Doctor for lump in stomach		
	Definitely	Probably	No	Definitely	Probably	No
	Percent distribution					
Total	74.5	19.6	5.9	71.7	22.9	5.4
Standard error	0.63	0.52	0.34	0.75	0.57	0.31
Race						
White	74.6	20.0	5.4	71.4	23.7	4.8
Negro	73.1	17.5	9.4	72.8	17.9	9.3
Income						
Less than $3,000	74.3	18.5	7.2	71.3	21.8	6.9
$3,000-$5,000	70.2	21.4	8.4	69.7	23.5	6.9
$5,000-$7,000	73.7	20.8	5.5	70.2	25.0	4.8
$7,000-$10,000	76.4	17.9	5.7	72.5	22.5	5.0
$10,000-$15,000	74.0	21.0	5.0	74.2	21.6	4.2
$15,000 or more	77.1	17.9	4.9	71.6	23.9	4.5
Region						
Northeast	76.8	17.6	5.6	74.7	20.7	4.7
Midwest	72.8	21.1	6.1	71.4	23.9	4.7
South	72.8	20.5	6.7	70.7	22.9	6.3
West	75.9	19.0	5.2	70.3	23.8	6.0
Type of community						
Urban	74.8	19.5	5.7	72.2	22.7	5.1
Rural	73.9	19.9	6.2	70.7	23.3	6.0
Parents' education						
Elementary	72.6	20.3	7.1	71.1	22.8	6.0
High school	74.2	20.2	5.6	72.3	22.4	5.3
Beyond high school	77.3	18.0	4.7	71.7	24.1	4.3

Table 12. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by their attitudes toward consulting a doctor about minor ailments, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Doctor for stomach ache			Doctor for headache		
	Definitely	Probably	No	Definitely	Probably	No
	Percent distribution					
Total	4.3	19.6	76.1	2.8	14.0	83.2
Standard error	0.31	0.64	0.86	0.28	0.58	0.77
Race						
White	3.2	17.6	79.2	2.1	11.9	86.0
Negro	11.5	32.5	56.0	7.2	28.0	64.7
Income						
Less than $3,000	9.8	33.0	57.2	6.8	23.9	69.3
$3,000-$5,000	7.1	26.0	66.9	4.6	22.1	73.3
$5,000-$7,000	5.5	21.7	72.7	2.2	15.5	82.3
$7,000-$10,000	2.6	15.9	81.5	2.3	11.5	86.3
$10,000-$15,000	1.4	14.3	84.3	0.8	9.2	90.0
$15,000 or more	0.3	13.7	86.0	0.6	6.1	93.3
Region						
Northeast	3.8	18.2	78.0	2.4	11.9	85.7
Midwest	2.6	15.3	82.1	1.8	10.7	87.5
South	7.1	26.9	66.0	4.5	20.2	75.3
West	4.1	19.0	76.9	2.6	13.9	83.5
Type of community						
Urban	4.1	18.5	77.4	2.5	13.3	84.2
Rural	4.6	21.5	73.8	3.2	15.3	81.4
Parents' education						
Elementary	7.2	27.1	65.7	4.4	21.1	74.6
High school	3.6	18.1	78.3	2.2	13.4	84.5
Beyond high school	1.3	13.0	85.7	1.4	7.0	91.6

Table 13. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by height and weight preference, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Preferred height			Preferred weight		
	Less tall	Same	Taller	Thinner	Same	Heavier
	Percent distribution					
Total	7.3	57.8	34.9	32.9	48.0	19.1
Standard error	0.38	0.74	0.68	0.43	0.66	0.51
Race						
White	6.5	58.7	34.8	34.5	48.0	17.5
Negro	12.6	52.6	34.8	23.0	46.9	30.1
Income						
Less than $3,000	10.1	55.5	34.4	25.3	48.8	25.9
$3,000-$5,000	7.5	58.2	34.3	27.0	52.2	20.8
$5,000-$7,000	5.7	57.5	36.8	33.2	48.5	18.3
$7,000-$10,000	6.4	55.9	37.7	33.6	49.0	17.4
$10,000-$15,000	7.8	59.7	32.5	36.7	46.2	17.1
$15,000 or more	6.1	62.9	31.0	39.4	42.2	18.4
Region						
Northeast	6.7	56.3	37.0	35.1	46.9	18.0
Midwest	7.1	57.7	35.3	36.7	44.5	18.8
South	8.0	58.3	33.7	26.7	51.7	21.6
West	7.4	58.9	33.6	32.7	49.3	18.0
Type of community						
Urban	8.0	57.5	34.5	34.1	46.3	19.7
Rural	6.1	58.5	35.5	31.0	51.0	18.0
Parents' education						
Elementary	7.6	58.2	34.2	29.7	51.0	19.4
High school	7.4	57.3	35.3	34.0	47.3	18.7
Beyond high school	6.6	59.2	34.2	35.4	46.1	18.5

Table 14. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by ease in making friends and whether friends are known to parents, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Ease in making friends			Friends known to parents		
	Easily	Little trouble	Lot of trouble	Most	Less than half	Almost none
	Percent distribution					
Total	82.0	16.9	1.1	77.0	17.2	5.8
Standard error	0.58	0.57	0.12	0.92	0.70	0.38
Race						
White	82.0	16.9	1.1	78.2	16.6	5.1
Negro	82.4	16.4	1.2	70.1	20.0	9.9
Income						
Less than $3,000	82.7	16.4	0.9	65.5	22.9	11.6
$3,000-$5,000	84.4	14.9	0.7	75.1	18.1	6.9
$5,000-$7,000	82.3	16.7	1.0	74.1	18.7	7.2
$7,000-$10,000	80.8	18.2	1.0	80.4	15.3	4.3
$10,000-$15,000	81.2	17.4	1.4	80.0	15.6	4.4
$15,000 or more	82.0	16.9	1.1	83.4	15.5	1.1
Region						
Northeast	83.7	15.7	0.6	81.3	14.8	3.9
Midwest	80.7	18.1	1.2	77.7	16.8	5.5
South	83.9	15.2	0.9	75.1	17.3	7.6
West	80.4	18.0	1.6	74.3	19.7	6.0
Type of community						
Urban	81.9	16.9	1.2	78.4	16.9	4.7
Rural	82.4	16.8	0.9	74.6	17.8	7.6
Parents' education						
Elementary	82.5	16.8	0.7	70.7	20.0	9.3
High school	82.6	16.1	1.3	79.7	15.4	4.8
Beyond high school	80.0	19.1	0.9	81.4	15.6	3.0

Table 15. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by frequency of overnight visits with friends, number of meals eaten with family, and extended absences from home, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Overnight visits with friends			Number of meals with family			Extended absence from home[1]		
	Never	1 or 2 times	Often	2 or more	1	0	Yes, once	More than once	No
	Percent distribution								
Total	17.7	27.6	54.7	61.0	37.6	1.4	8.3	7.4	84.3
Standard error	1.55	0.85	1.66	1.28	1.32	0.23	0.36	0.31	0.53
Race									
White	13.0	27.1	59.9	61.5	37.2	1.3	7.6	6.5	85.9
Negro	48.5	30.0	21.5	58.2	39.1	2.7	12.4	12.9	74.7
Income									
Less than $3,000	36.9	27.3	35.8	70.3	27.1	2.6	13.6	10.6	75.8
$3,000-$5,000	29.1	31.0	39.9	68.9	29.4	1.7	11.8	8.6	79.6
$5,000-$7,000	20.3	28.8	50.9	61.5	36.9	1.6	8.1	7.0	85.0
$7,000-$10,000	13.0	31.0	55.9	59.4	39.8	0.9	6.7	5.9	87.4
$10,000-$15,000	7.9	26.0	66.1	53.8	45.3	1.0	5.6	4.9	89.5
$15,000 or more	5.3	17.9	76.8	56.7	42.0	1.2	5.8	8.2	86.1
Region									
Northeast	21.4	31.8	46.7	60.7	38.1	1.2	6.7	8.2	85.1
Midwest	11.0	26.8	62.2	55.1	43.0	2.0	6.4	6.2	87.4
South	23.8	27.2	49.0	70.4	28.3	1.2	10.2	8.6	81.2
West	16.4	25.2	58.3	59.0	39.8	1.2	10.2	6.8	83.1
Type of community									
Urban	19.7	27.3	53.0	56.2	42.1	1.7	8.2	7.8	84.0
Rural	14.2	28.2	57.6	69.3	29.7	1.0	8.5	6.5	85.0
Parents' education									
Elementary	28.4	30.3	41.3	69.0	28.8	2.2	10.5	7.8	81.8
High school	15.4	28.4	56.2	56.4	42.3	1.3	7.8	6.9	85.3
Beyond high school	6.6	22.5	70.9	60.0	39.1	0.9	6.7	6.7	86.6

[1] Absences of 2 months or more.

Table 16. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by difficulty in upbringing, popularity, and dating, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Trouble to raise					Popularity				Dating	
	None	Little	Some	A lot	Don't know	Above average	Average	Below average	Don't know	Yes	No
	Percent distribution										
Total	59.3	26.9	10.7	2.1	0.9	12.4	64.0	10.4	13.2	47.8	52.2
Standard error	0.96	0.72	0.51	0.11	0.17	0.68	1.12	0.50	0.93	1.05	1.05
Race											
White	59.9	26.4	10.7	2.0	1.0	12.7	64.0	10.4	12.9	48.5	51.5
Negro	55.2	30.0	10.8	3.1	0.9	9.2	63.9	10.5	16.3	44.3	55.7
Income											
Less than $3,000	57.4	24.9	13.9	2.1	1.5	8.6	64.4	15.7	11.3	45.1	54.9
$3,000-$5,000	59.0	27.1	10.3	2.6	1.1	7.5	66.9	14.2	11.4	45.0	55.0
$5,000-$7,000	60.3	27.2	9.0	2.7	0.8	9.5	64.5	12.7	13.3	43.0	57.0
$7,000-$10,000	59.6	28.2	9.8	1.9	0.5	13.8	62.0	9.8	14.3	46.5	53.5
$10,000-$15,000	62.0	25.0	11.1	1.5	0.5	15.0	63.6	6.5	14.9	50.3	49.7
$15,000 or more	55.2	28.3	13.0	2.3	1.3	19.2	63.4	5.8	11.5	58.2	41.8
Region											
Northeast	61.4	27.0	9.2	1.9	0.6	10.1	60.4	7.5	22.1	49.9	50.1
Midwest	61.2	25.1	11.0	2.1	0.7	13.0	64.2	11.0	11.9	45.4	54.6
South	58.0	27.9	10.9	2.1	1.0	12.0	67.3	10.4	10.3	48.0	52.0
West	56.6	28.0	11.5	2.4	1.5	13.9	64.0	12.1	10.0	48.7	51.3
Type of community											
Urban	59.3	27.3	10.3	2.3	0.8	12.2	62.4	9.7	15.7	49.6	50.4
Rural	59.3	26.2	11.4	1.8	1.2	12.8	66.8	11.5	9.0	44.8	55.2
Parents' education											
Elementary	57.6	28.0	10.4	2.5	1.5	9.7	64.5	14.4	11.5	45.4	54.6
High school	61.8	25.6	9.8	2.2	0.6	10.8	64.4	9.9	14.9	47.5	52.5
Beyond high school	55.6	29.5	13.3	1.1	0.5	19.5	62.1	6.4	12.0	51.5	48.5

Table 17. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by whether they receive an allowance and the duties and penalties connected with it, according to selected socioeconomic variables, United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Receipt of allowance		
	Yes	Duties	Penalty
	Percent distribution		
Total	50.5	70.8	25.4
Standard error	1.10	1.52	1.23
Race			
White	49.8	73.6	24.9
Negro	55.4	55.8	28.6
Income			
Less than $3,000	43.6	53.6	25.7
$3,000-$5,000	48.9	60.8	23.1
$5,000-$7,000	48.4	73.0	24.3
$7,000-$10,000	50.2	76.3	25.9
$10,000-$15,000	54.4	80.6	26.4
$15,000 or more	59.4	70.7	24.0
Region			
Northeast	47.0	68.3	27.1
Midwest	49.8	81.7	25.5
South	53.4	57.5	22.7
West	51.6	73.8	26.6
Type of community			
Urban	53.2	71.8	26.9
Rural	45.7	68.8	22.3
Parents' education			
Elementary	48.4	61.6	23.5
High school	48.0	76.1	26.3
Beyond high school	60.2	73.2	26.1

Table 18. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by attitudes toward being ambitious and being considerate to others, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Importance of being ambitious				Importance of being considerate			
	Extremely important	Important	Slightly important	Un-important	Extremely important	Important	Slightly important	Un-important
	Percent distribution							
Total	34.1	53.0	10.4	2.5	51.1	44.2	3.8	1.0
Standard error	0.70	0.67	0.55	0.25	1.03	0.82	0.30	0.17
Race								
White	33.7	53.7	10.2	2.4	52.4	43.8	3.1	0.7
Negro	36.5	48.8	11.5	3.1	41.9	47.2	8.5	2.4
Income								
Less than $3,000	36.8	48.6	10.4	4.2	43.3	47.2	8.0	1.5
$3,000-$5,000	33.8	52.4	10.8	3.1	44.5	48.4	5.7	1.4
$5,000-$7,000	33.3	53.5	10.7	2.5	52.9	41.9	3.8	1.3
$7,000-$10,000	32.7	55.1	10.4	1.7	51.9	44.2	3.1	0.8
$10,000-$15,000	34.3	53.5	10.5	1.7	55.0	42.4	2.2	0.4
$15,000 or more	36.2	52.6	9.0	2.1	57.8	40.0	1.9	0.4
Region								
Northeast	31.6	53.6	12.0	2.8	49.7	44.9	4.4	0.9
Midwest	33.5	54.6	9.6	2.3	51.1	45.1	3.2	0.6
South	39.1	50.6	8.4	1.9	50.0	44.6	4.2	1.2
West	32.3	53.0	11.6	3.0	53.1	42.1	3.6	1.2
Type of community								
Urban	34.4	51.9	11.1	2.7	51.1	43.9	4.1	1.0
Rural	33.6	55.0	9.2	2.2	51.1	44.7	3.4	0.8
Parents' education								
Elementary	34.3	51.0	10.4	3.3	45.3	47.3	5.7	1.7
High school	33.6	54.5	9.7	2.0	51.7	44.0	3.5	0.8
Beyond high school	34.8	51.8	11.0	2.2	57.4	40.7	1.8	0.1

Table 19. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by mean independence scores, according to age and sex: United States, 1966-70

Age and sex	Mean independence score[1]		
	1-4 Low	5-8 Medium	9-12 High
All ages, both sexes	Percent distribution		
Total, 12-17 years	5.1	49.4	45.4
12 years	10.5	61.8	27.6
13 years	7.4	61.0	31.6
14 years	4.6	51.6	43.7
15 years	3.3	47.0	49.6
16 years	2.5	41.6	55.9
17 years	1.9	30.6	67.5
Boys			
Total, 12-17 years	5.1	45.8	49.0
12 years	10.9	60.0	29.1
13 years	6.9	60.2	32.9
14 years	4.6	48.1	47.3
15 years	3.2	42.9	53.9
16 years	2.0	36.0	61.9
17 years	2.5	24.0	73.4
Girls			
Total, 12-17 years	5.2	53.1	41.7
12 years	10.2	63.6	26.2
13 years	7.8	61.8	30.3
14 years	4.6	55.3	40.1
15 years	3.5	51.2	45.2
16 years	3.0	47.3	49.7
17 years	1.2	37.3	61.4

[1] The range of possible scores was 0-12.

Table 20. Mean independence score of youths aged 12-17 years, by race and selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Race		
	Total	White	Negro
	Mean independence score[1]		
Income			
Less than $3,000	7.7	7.7	7.6
$3,000-$5,000	7.8	7.9	7.7
$5,000-$7,000	8.0	8.0	7.6
$7,000-$10,000	[illegible]	8.3	7.9
$10,000-$15,000	8.4	8.4	8.1
$15,000 or more	8.7	8.7	7.5
Region			
Northeast	8.2	8.3	7.8
Midwest	8.3	8.3	8.1
South	7.9	8.1	7.5
West	8.2	8.3	8.0
Type of community			
Urban	8.2	8.3	7.8
Rural	8.1	8.1	7.4
Parents' educatio			
Elementary	7.8	7.9	7.5
High school	8.2	8.3	7.8
Beyond high school	8.5	8.6	8.1

[1] The range of possible scores was 0-12.

Table 21. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by age at which they started first grade and first reaction to school, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Age at first grade			First reaction to school				
	5 years or under	6 years	7 years or over	Was quite happy	Little upset	Quite upset	Got sick	Don't remember
	Percent distribution							
Total	19.9	74.2	5.7	74.7	14.8	3.1	0.6	6.8
Standard error	0.87	0.97	0.67	0.87	0.47	0.29	0.09	0.51
Race								
White	20.1	74.1	5.6	75.1	14.6	3.1	0.7	6.6
Negro	18.1	75.0	6.3	72.3	16.4	3.1	0.4	7.9
Income								
Less than $3,000	15.2	71.3	13.2	65.4	19.3	3.4	0.6	11.3
$3,000-$5,000	13.5	77.5	8.6	71.1	17.3	4.0	0.5	7.1
$5,000-$7,000	20.4	74.0	5.1	71.2	15.8	3.9	0.6	8.4
$7,000-$10,000	20.7	75.4	3.7	75.7	15.2	2.8	0.5	5.8
$10,000-$15,000	22.7	73.5	3.6	79.6	13.0	2.5	0.4	4.5
$15,000 or more	22.6	75.0	2.4	81.5	10.0	2.6	0.8	5.1
Region								
Northeast	27.7	68.5	3.6	75.8	14.7	2.9	0.5	6.1
Midwest	20.0	75.6	3.9	76.1	13.3	2.9	0.8	6.9
South	13.0	78.1	8.9	71.6	17.5	3.5	0.5	6.9
West	19.3	74.1	6.4	75.0	14.2	3.0	0.6	7.2
Type of community								
Urban	21.4	73.2	5.2	75.2	14.6	3.2	0.7	6.3
Rural	17.1	75.9	6.6	73.7	15.2	3.0	0.5	7.6
Parents' education								
Elementary	15.6	74.3	9.7	66.7	18.1	4.0	1.0	10.1
High school	21.0	74.6	4.2	76.7	13.8	3.1	0.5	5.9
Beyond high school	23.0	73.9	3.1	81.9	12.4	1.9	0.5	3.4

Table 22. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by school attendance and vacation work patterns, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Going to school		Work in vacation		
	Yes	No	Full-time	Part-time	No
	Percent distribution				
Total	96.0	4.0	11.6	36.3	52.2
Standard error	0.42	0.42	0.63	1.00	0.83
Race					
White	96.5	3.5	11.4	37.3	51.2
Negro	92.5	7.5	12.5	29.3	58.3
Income					
Less than $3,000	90.5	9.5	12.1	36.7	51.2
$3,000-$5,000	93.3	6.7	12.9	34.1	53.0
$5,000-$7,000	96.9	3.1	13.0	35.2	51.8
$7,000-$10,000	97.3	2.7	11.2	37.5	51.3
$10,000-$15,000	97.7	2.3	10.7	36.2	53.0
$15,000 or more	98.9	1.1	10.2	35.3	54.5
Region					
Northeast	96.6	3.4	11.5	28.4	60.1
Midwest	96.9	3.1	12.2	40.1	47.7
South	93.1	6.9	10.1	33.2	56.7
West	96.9	3.1	12.3	41.3	46.3
Type of community					
Urban	96.0	4.0	10.5	32.9	56.6
Rural	95.9	4.1	13.5	42.2	44.4
Parents' education					
Elementary	93.2	6.8	13.9	35.3	50.8
High school	96.9	3.1	11.3	36.6	52.2
Beyond high school	98.7	1.3	8.6	36.7	54.7

Table 23. Percent of youths aged 12-17 years who skipped grades, repeated grades, and had unusual absences from school, by selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Grades skipped	Grades repeated	Unusual absences
	Percent of youths		
Total	0.9	15.8	12.8
Standard error	0.17	1.02	0.73
Race			
White	0.7	14.1	12.1
Negro	1.7	28.5	18.1
Income			
Less than $3,000	1.9	30.4	19.8
$3,000-$5,000	1.2	23.0	16.7
$5,000-$7,000	0.7	19.3	14.0
$7,000-$10,000	0.5	14.1	11.7
$10,000-$15,000	0.5	9.1	8.8
$15,000 or more	1.3	5.1	7.0
Region			
Northeast	0.9	16.3	15.4
Midwest	0.3	10.9	11.0
South	1.2	22.9	12.0
West	1.4	15.2	13.5
Type of community			
Urban	1.0	16.3	14.0
Rural	0.7	15.0	10.8
Parents' education			
Elementary	0.9	26.4	15.9
High school	0.7	14.7	13.0
Beyond high school	1.2	5.8	8.5

Table 24. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by teacher's rating of adjustment, intellectual ability, and school achievement, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Adjustment				Intellectual ability				Academic achievement			
	Well adjusted	Somewhat maladjusted	Seriously maladjusted	No basis	Above average	Average	Below average	No basis	Upper third in class	Middle third in class	Low third in class	Don't know
	Percent distribution											
Total	76.8	14.1	1.4	7.7	27.7	50.4	19.5	2.4	26.2	39.5	28.9	5.4
Standard error	0.67	0.45	0.17	0.61	1.25	0.95	0.89	0.21	0.88	0.57	1.08	0.55
Race												
White	77.8	13.4	1.2	7.5	30.2	50.5	17.2	2.1	27.8	40.1	26.9	5.2
Negro	68.5	19.1	2.6	9.8	9.3	50.4	35.7	4.7	13.5	36.1	43.2	7.2
Income												
Less than $3,000	67.6	20.7	2.5	9.2	10.2	52.6	33.6	3.7	15.1	36.4	44.0	4.5
$3,000-$5,000	72.5	17.8	1.7	8.0	15.2	50.5	30.8	3.5	16.9	39.7	37.7	5.6
$5,000-$7,000	73.0	16.2	1.6	9.2	21.2	51.7	24.3	2.9	20.9	38.4	33.6	7.0
$7,000-$10,000	77.6	13.4	1.2	7.7	28.9	51.6	17.3	2.2	26.8	40.7	25.9	6.5
$10,000-$15,000	82.4	10.0	0.8	6.7	38.0	50.8	9.8	1.4	35.7	39.1	20.8	4.4
$15,000 or more	85.4	8.5	0.5	5.6	49.9	40.9	7.4	1.8	39.8	40.2	16.3	3.7
Region												
Northeast	75.7	10.7	1.1	12.5	29.0	50.2	15.4	5.4	25.4	35.8	26.6	12.2
Midwest	77.3	14.1	1.2	7.3	29.8	50.9	17.5	1.7	27.3	43.2	25.3	4.1
South	76.4	14.3	1.7	7.6	23.2	51.2	23.4	2.1	27.0	37.4	31.1	4.5
West	77.3	16.8	1.5	4.3	28.1	49.1	21.7	1.1	24.9	40.2	32.9	2.0
Type of community												
Urban	75.9	14.6	1.5	8.1	28.8	49.4	19.3	2.5	26.3	38.4	29.5	5.8
Rural	78.3	13.4	1.2	7.1	25.9	52.0	19.7	2.4	26.0	41.5	27.8	4.7
Parents' education												
Elementary	71.4	18.0	1.6	9.0	13.9	51.0	31.8	2.3	17.0	38.3	40.8	4.0
High school	76.1	14.4	1.4	8.1	25.0	54.4	17.5	3.1	24.0	41.7	27.8	6.6
Beyond high school	84.9	8.7	0.8	5.6	51.2	41.2	6.5	1.1	43.4	37.1	15.2	4.3

Table 25. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by parent's desire regarding youth's education, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Parent's desire				
	Quit as soon as possible	Finish high school	College or training	Finish college	Additional training
	Percent distribution				
Total	0.5	16.9	35.5	31.3	15.8
Standard error	0.14	0.99	1.08	0.92	0.64
Race					
White	0.5	15.8	35.7	32.4	15.7
Negro	0.4	24.5	34.8	24.6	15.7
Income					
Less than $3,000	2.1	37.5	31.3	17.6	11.5
$3,000-$5,000	0.9	26.1	39.8	19.3	13.9
$5,000-$7,000	0	21.6	43.1	24.0	11.2
$7,000-$10,000	0.1	12.6	39.1	33.1	15.1
$10,000-$15,000	0	6.4	35.2	41.7	16.7
$15,000 or more	0	2.4	20.4	46.2	31.0
Region					
Northeast	0.1	18.3	33.4	32.5	15.7
Midwest	0.3	14.9	41.6	31.4	11.9
South	1.0	22.5	30.2	27.1	19.2
West	0.5	13.0	35.5	33.8	17.2
Type of community					
Urban	0.3	15.6	33.7	33.0	17.3
Rural	0.7	19.2	38.6	28.2	13.3
Parents' education					
Elementary	0.9	32.4	37.5	17.6	11.6
High school	0.2	13.4	42.2	30.9	13.4
Beyond high school	0	2.7	19.3	50.1	27.9

Table 26. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by parent's expectation regarding youth's education, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Parent's expectation				
	Quit as soon as possible	Finish high school	College or training	Finish college	Additional training
	Percent distribution				
Total	3.4	26.7	36.1	23.6	10.2
Standard error	0.46	1.16	1.08	0.96	0.52
Race					
White	3.2	25.3	36.6	24.6	10.3
Negro	5.1	36.2	32.9	17.3	8.5
Income					
Less than $3,000	10.8	47.5	24.8	12.7	4.3
$3,000-$5,000	6.5	38.9	32.5	13.8	8.3
$5,000-$7,000	2.6	33.8	41.3	15.2	7.0
$7,000-$10,000	1.2	23.8	41.6	24.9	7.9
$10,000-$15,000	0.9	14.7	40.2	31.5	12.7
$15,000 or more	0.1	6.2	29.2	40.3	24.1
Region					
Northeast	2.8	27.4	33.1	26.1	10.7
Midwest	2.4	25.7	40.5	23.0	8.4
South	5.7	32.8	29.9	21.4	10.2
West	3.1	21.5	39.4	24.2	11.7
Type of community					
Urban	2.9	24.9	34.9	26.0	11.3
Rural	4.3	29.7	38.2	19.5	8.3
Parents' education					
Elementary	6.8	44.7	31.4	11.0	6.1
High school	2.2	25.1	42.6	22.4	7.6
Beyond high school	0.4	5.7	28.8	43.2	21.9

Table 27. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by their own desires regarding education, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Youth's desire				
	Quit as soon as possible	Finish high school	College or training	Finish college	Additional training
	Percent distribution				
Total	1.9	22.1	32.7	26.0	17.3
Standard error	0.24	1.07	0.77	0.87	0.69
Race					
White	2.0	20.6	32.8	27.2	17.4
Negro	1.4	31.8	32.5	18.2	16.1
Income					
Less than $3,000	5.8	39.1	27.3	16.3	11.6
$3,000-$5,000	3.3	32.0	30.9	19.2	14.7
$5,000-$7,000	1.8	26.6	39.9	19.3	12.5
$7,000-$10,000	0.8	19.3	34.3	29.7	15.9
$10,000-$15,000	0.7	12.4	34.5	32.8	19.6
$15,000 or more	0.1	4.6	22.8	38.9	33.5
Region					
Northeast	1.6	20.1	32.6	27.8	17.9
Midwest	1.5	21.7	34.0	26.6	16.2
South	3.0	27.9	31.8	22.5	14.9
West	1.7	18.8	32.1	27.1	20.3
Type of community					
Urban	1.8	20.4	30.8	27.6	19.4
Rural	2.1	25.0	35.8	23.3	13.8
Parents' education					
Elementary	3.9	35.5	33.3	15.9	11.4
High school	1.4	20.1	36.9	26.2	15.4
Beyond high school	0.2	6.7	23.4	39.9	29.9

Table 28. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by their own expectations regarding education, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Youth's expectation				
	Quit as soon as possible	Finish high school	College or training	Finish college	Additional training
	Percent distribution				
Total	2.4	26.0	32.5	24.4	14.3
Standard error	0.33	1.18	0.90	0.73	0.57
Race					
White	2.5	24.9	33.0	25.3	14.0
Negro	2.1	33.5	30.2	18.4	15.6
Income					
Less than $3,000	7.5	42.6	23.9	15.0	10.6
$3,000-$5,000	4.9	36.7	28.6	16.3	13.0
$5,000-$7,000	2.0	31.7	39.8	16.7	9.6
$7,000-$10,000	0.9	24.5	35.8	26.3	12.3
$10,000-$15,000	0.6	15.3	34.6	32.6	16.8
$15,000 or more	0.1	6.5	27.1	39.4	26.7
Region					
Northeast	1.9	23.7	32.0	26.7	15.3
Midwest	1.8	26.1	34.5	24.5	13.0
South	3.4	31.8	29.9	21.3	13.1
West	2.7	22.7	33.4	25.2	16.0
Type of community					
Urban	2.3	24.1	31.6	25.9	15.9
Rural	2.7	29.4	34.2	21.8	11.5
Parents' education					
Elementary	4.8	41.6	29.0	14.4	9.9
High school	1.6	24.8	37.3	23.7	12.4
Beyond high school	0.3	7.3	27.2	40.3	24.8

Table 29. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by time spent watching television, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Watching TV							
	No time	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	5 hours or more
	Percent distribution							
Total	5.3	1.1	4.6	18.9	26.7	19.1	11.9	12.2
Standard error	0.49	0.19	0.34	0.56	0.75	0.65	0.35	0.56
Race								
White	5.5	1.1	4.8	20.5	27.9	19.3	11.0	9.9
Negro	4.4	1.1	3.3	8.6	19.4	17.7	18.1	27.4
Income								
Less than $3,000	8.4	0.7	3.3	11.4	23.4	19.9	15.2	17.6
$3,000-$5,000	5.6	0.7	3.3	13.2	24.9	20.3	14.6	17.5
$5,000-$7,000	3.7	1.6	3.1	17.3	25.3	21.5	14.8	12.7
$7,000-$10,000	4.7	0.9	4.0	21.3	28.9	19.2	9.7	11.4
$10,000-$15,000	4.4	1.0	4.1	23.0	29.9	18.8	10.8	7.9
$15,000 or more	6.1	2.2	11.5	27.1	25.0	13.8	6.8	7.4
Region								
Northeast	5.4	1.2	4.9	21.1	26.8	18.3	11.0	11.2
Midwest	3.8	1.0	4.8	19.8	28.2	19.0	10.5	13.0
South	6.7	0.7	3.6	13.3	25.7	20.2	14.5	15.3
West	5.7	1.6	5.2	21.2	25.9	19.0	12.0	9.5
Type of community								
Urban	4.5	1.0	4.8	19.5	27.1	18.6	11.8	12.8
Rural	6.9	1.4	4.4	17.9	26.1	20.0	12.1	11.2
Parents' education								
Elementary	6.8	0.7	3.1	13.7	25.5	19.9	14.8	15.5
High school	3.6	1.2	3.6	18.3	28.6	20.1	11.9	12.7
Beyond high school	7.4	1.6	9.1	27.0	25.5	15.3	7.4	6.6

Table 30. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by time spent listening to the radio, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Listening to radio							
	No time	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	5 hours or more
	Percent distribution							
Total	15.3	7.5	16.6	26.0	14.5	7.8	4.7	7.6
Standard error	0.55	0.49	0.54	0.64	0.33	0.51	0.44	0.62
Race								
White	15.0	7.8	17.1	26.5	13.9	7.4	4.8	7.5
Negro	16.3	5.6	13.6	22.9	17.8	10.7	4.5	8.5
Income								
Less than $3,000	21.1	5.3	11.6	26.3	16.5	7.1	5.3	6.9
$3,000-$5,000	16.8	6.2	14.8	26.2	15.8	7.1	4.7	8.5
$5,000-$7,000	15.9	7.8	15.1	26.6	14.1	8.2	3.9	8.4
$7,000-$10,000	14.0	7.7	17.3	26.3	13.8	7.8	5.0	8.0
$10,000-$15,000	12.0	9.9	17.7	25.3	15.4	8.4	4.6	6.7
$15,000 or more	14.2	8.1	22.2	26.7	9.6	7.5	4.7	7.0
Region								
Northeast	14.1	8.1	17.6	26.4	15.2	5.9	4.3	8.3
Midwest	12.7	7.0	18.0	24.5	14.7	8.1	5.4	9.6
South	17.8	6.7	13.5	29.1	16.2	7.3	4.0	5.3
West	16.8	8.2	17.2	24.5	11.9	9.6	4.9	6.9
Type of community								
Urban	13.5	7.6	16.7	25.5	15.0	8.6	4.8	8.4
Rural	18.4	7.3	16.6	26.9	13.5	6.5	4.6	6.2
Parents' education								
Elementary	19.1	6.1	13.2	26.1	14.7	7.7	4.6	8.5
High school	13.3	7.7	16.3	25.8	15.3	8.1	5.0	8.4
Beyond high school	13.6	9.3	21.9	27.0	12.4	7.0	4.0	4.8

Table 31. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by time spent reading magazines and comic books, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Reading magazines and comic books, etc.							
	No time	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	5 hours or more
	Percent distribution							
Total	13.8	21.1	34.2	24.4	4.6	1.1	0.5	0.4
Standard error	0.80	0.79	0.88	0.45	0.36	0.11	0.10	0.09
Race								
White	13.4	21.7	35.3	24.0	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.3
Negro	16.6	17.3	26.4	26.6	8.7	1.9	1.3	1.2
Income								
Less than $3,000	25.3	14.2	23.8	26.7	6.2	2.0	1.3	0.5
$3,000-$5,000	19.1	14.9	30.3	26.0	6.6	1.9	0.4	0.7
$5,000-$7,000	14.1	21.4	32.6	23.9	5.7	1.1	0.9	0.4
$7,000-$10,000	11.4	24.5	37.2	22.1	3.6	0.7	0.3	0.1
$10,000-$15,000	9.0	24.7	39.0	23.7	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
$15,000 or more	6.6	22.6	38.9	26.3	4.2	0.7	--	0.7
Region								
Northeast	10.6	18.4	37.5	27.1	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.6
Midwest	11.5	22.9	35.2	24.1	4.4	1.2	0.5	0.3
South	20.6	18.1	30.8	22.6	5.5	1.4	0.6	0.3
West	12.7	24.3	33.2	24.0	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Type of community								
Urban	11.7	20.6	35.0	25.4	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.5
Rural	17.4	22.1	32.7	22.5	4.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
Parents' education								
Elementary	21.8	17.6	27.5	24.2	6.1	1.7	0.5	0.6
High school	11.5	21.5	36.0	25.0	4.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Beyond high school	6.6	25.4	39.9	23.8	3.1	0.7	0.2	0.2

Table 32. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by time spent reading serious books, according to selected socioeconomic variables: United States, 1966-70

Selected variables	Reading serious books							
	No time	Less than ½ hour	½-1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	5 hours or more
	Percent distribution							
Total	19.7	7.1	19.9	31.4	13.2	4.6	1.9	2.2
Standard error	1.18	0.45	0.59	0.81	0.66	0.28	0.21	0.23
Race								
White	19.9	6.9	20.5	31.7	13.1	4.2	1.7	2.0
Negro	18.5	8.0	16.1	29.7	14.4	7.2	3.1	2.9
Income								
Less than $3,000	22.6	7.5	16.5	27.2	14.5	5.2	3.6	3.0
$3,000-$5,000	23.8	7.3	19.0	25.8	13.8	4.8	2.8	2.8
$5,000-$7,000	18.7	5.3	19.7	32.8	15.3	4.0	2.0	2.1
$7,000-$10,000	19.7	8.4	19.1	32.8	11.5	4.8	1.5	2.1
$10,000-$15,000	17.7	7.0	21.1	34.7	12.8	4.2	1.0	1.5
$15,000 or more	14.3	7.4	23.9	34.6	10.9	5.5	1.1	2.3
Region								
Northeast	19.2	5.3	21.6	33.7	12.9	4.2	1.3	1.8
Midwest	21.6	8.3	19.2	29.7	11.8	5.0	1.8	2.5
South	21.5	6.7	18.4	31.6	13.5	4.5	2.2	1.4
West	16.2	7.6	20.4	31.2	14.9	4.7	2.2	2.8
Type of community								
Urban	19.4	7.0	20.2	32.4	12.3	4.7	1.9	2.1
Rural	20.2	7.3	19.2	29.8	14.9	4.5	1.9	2.3
Parents' education								
Elementary	23.5	6.4	17.8	28.9	14.6	4.1	2.7	2.0
High school	20.0	7.6	19.9	31.1	12.3	4.9	1.9	2.2
Beyond high school	13.0	7.0	22.1	36.1	13.8	5.0	1.0	2.0

APPENDIX I
TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

The Survey Design

The sample designs for the first three programs, or Cycles I-III, of the Health Examination Survey have been essentially similar, in that each has been a multistage, stratified probability sample of clusters of households in land-based segments. The successive elements for this sample design are primary sampling unit (PSU), census enumeration district (ED), segment (a cluster of households), household, eligible youths, and finally, the sample youth.

The 40 sample areas and the segments utilized in the design of Cycle III were the same as those in Cycle II. Previous reports describe in detail the sample design used for Cycle II and in addition discuss the problems and considerations given to other types of sampling frames and whether or not to control the selection of siblings.[1,2]

Requirements and limitations placed on the design for Cycle III, similar to those for the design for Cycle II, were that:

1. The target population be defined as the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, in the age range of 12 through 17 years, with the special exclusion of children residing on reservation lands of the American Indians. The latter exclusion was adopted as a result of operational problems encountered on these lands in Cycle I.
2. The time period of data collection be limited to about 3 years for each cycle and the length of the individual examination within the specially constructed mobile examination center be between 2 and 3 hours.
3. Ancillary data be collected on specially designed household, medical history, and school questionnaires, and from copies of birth certificates.
4. Examination objectives be related primarily to factors of physical and intellectual growth and development.
5. The sample be sufficiently large to yield reliable findings within broad geographic regions and population density groups as well as within age, sex, and limited socioeconomic groups for the total sample.

The sample was drawn jointly with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, beginning with the 1960 Decennial Census list of addresses and the nearly 1,900 PSU's into which the entire United States was divided. Each PSU is either a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), a county, or a group of two or three contiguous counties. These PSU's were grouped into 40 strata, with each stratum having an average size of about 4.5 million persons. Stratification was accomplished so as to maximize the degree of homogeneity within strata with regard to the population size of the PSU's, degree of urbanization, geographic proximity, and degree of industrialization. The 40 strata were than classified into four broad geographic regions of 10 strata each and then within each region, cross-classified by four population density classes and classes of rate of population change from 1950 to 1960. Using a modified Goodman-Kish controlled-selection technique, one PSU was drawn from each of the 40 strata.

Generally, within each PSU, 20 census enumeration districts were selected, with the proba-

Note.—A list of references follows the text.

bility of selection of a particular ED proportional to its population in the age group 5-9 years in the 1960 Census, which by 1966 approximated the target population for Cycle III. A similar method was used for selecting one segment (a smaller cluster of households) in each ED. Because of the approximately 3-year time interval between Cycle II and Cycle III, the Cycle III sampling frame was updated for new construction and to compensate for segments where housing was partially or totally demolished to make room for highway construction or urban redevelopment. Each of the resulting 20 segments within a PSU was either a bounded area or a cluster of households (or addresses). All youths in the appropriate age range who resided at the address visited were eligible youths, i.e., eligible for inclusion in the sample. Operational considerations made it necessary to reduce the number of prospective examinees at any one location to a maximum of 200. When the number of eligible youths in a particular location exceeded this number, the "excess" eligible youths were deleted from the sample through a systematic sampling technique. Youths who were not selected as sample youths in the Cycle III sample, but who were previously examined in Cycle II, were scheduled for examination if time permitted and will be included in special longitudinal analyses. In addition, individual twins who were deleted from the Cycle III sample were also scheduled for examination, as they were in Cycle II, to provide data on pairs of twins for future analysis. These data are not included in the report as part of the national probability sample of youths.

The sample was selected in Cycle III, as it had been for the children in Cycle II, to contain proportional representation of youths from families having only one eligible youth, two eligible youths, and so on, so as to be representative of the total target population. However, since households were one of the elements in the sample frame, the number of related youths in the resulting sample is greater than would result from a design which sampled youths 12-17 years without regard to household. The resulting estimated mean measurements or rates should be unbiased but their sampling variabilities will be somewhat greater than those from a more costly, time-consuming, systematic sample design in which every kth youth would be selected.

The total probability sample for Cycle III included 7,514 youths representative of the approximately 22.7 million noninstitutionalized United States youths of 12-17 years. The sample contained youths from 25 different States, with approximately 1,000 in each single year of age.

The response rate in Cycle III was 90 percent, with 6,768 youths examined out of the total sample. These examinees were closely representative of those in the population from which the sample was drawn with respect to age, sex, race, region, population density, and population growth in area of residence. Hence it appears unlikely that nonresponse could bias the findings appreciably.

Reliability

While measurement processes in the surveys were carefully standardized and closely controlled, the correspondence between true population figures and HES results cannot be expected to be exact. Survey data are imperfect for three major reasons: (1) results are subject to sampling error, (2) the actual conduct of a survey never agrees perfectly with the design, and (3) the measurement processes themselves are inexact, even though standardized and controlled.

Data recorded for each sample youth are inflated in the estimation process to characterize the larger universe of which the sample youths are representative. The weights used in this inflation process are a product of the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the youth, an adjustment for nonresponse cases, and a post-stratified ratio adjustment that increases precision by bringing survey results into closer alinement with known U.S. population figures by color and sex within single years of age for ages 12-17.

In the third cycle of the Health Examination Survey, as for the children in Cycle II, the sample was the result of three principal stages of selection: the single PSU from each stratum, the 20 segments from each sample PSU, and the sample youth from the eligible youths. The probability of selecting an individual youth is the product of the probability of selection at each stage.

Because the strata are roughly equal in population size and a nearly equal number of sample youths were examined in each of the sample PSU's, the sample design is essentially self-weighting with respect to the target population; that is, each youth 12 through 17 years of age had about the same probability of being drawn into the sample.

The adjustment upward for nonresponse is intended to minimize the impact of nonresponse on final estimates by imputing to nonrespondents the characteristics of "similar" respondents. Here, "similar" respondents in a sample PSU were defined as examined youths of the same age in years and sex as youths not examined in that sample PSU.

The postratified ratio adjustment used in the third cycle achieved most of the gains in precision that would have been attained if the sample had been drawn from a population stratified by age, color, and sex and makes the final sample estimates of population agree exactly with independent controls prepared by the Bureau of Census for the U.S. noninstitutional population as of March 9, 1968, approximate midpoint of the survey for Cycle III, by color and sex for each single year of age 12-17. The weight of every responding sample youth in each of the 24 age, color, and sex classes is adjusted upward or downward so that the weighted total within the class equals the independent population control. Final sample frequencies and estimated population frequencies as of the approximate midpoint of the survey are presented in table I by age and sex. The percent distributions of youths by race and family income and by geographic region are shown in tables II and III.

Extent of Missing Questionnaire Data

In addition to persons who were selected for the sample but for various reasons did not participate, there were some whose questionnaires were missing or incomplete. The extent of missing self-report questionnaires was very small, less than one percent for each of the two youth questionnaires[7] and also for the parents' questionnaires.[5] For the school questionnaire, the nonresponse rate was about 8 percent.[6] In the analysis of the items for this report the assumption was made that missing questionnaires or items were distributed in the same manner as the ones that were available.

Sampling and Measurement Error

In the present report, reference has been made to efforts to minimize bias and variability of measurement techniques. The probability design of the survey makes possible the calculation of sampling errors. The sampling error is used here to determine how imprecise the survey test results may be because they result from a

Table I. Sample and estimated population frequency distributions of youths aged 12-17 years in the noninstitutionalized population of the United States: Health Examination Survey, 1966-70

Age	Number of youths in sample			Estimated number of youths in population as of midsurvey		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
				Number in thousands		
Total, 12-17 years	6,768	3,545	3,223	22,692	11,489	11,203
12 years	1,190	643	547	4,002	2,032	1,970
13 years	1,208	626	582	3,952	2,006	1,946
14 years	1,204	618	586	3,852	1,951	1,901
15 years	1,116	613	503	3,751	1,900	1,851
16 years	1,092	556	536	3,625	1,836	1,789
17 years	958	489	469	3,510	1,764	1,746

Table II. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by race and annual family income, according to geographic region: United States, 1966-70

Race and family income	North	Midwest	South	West
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All races				
Less than $3,000	6.6	4.5	26.0	11.4
$3,000-$4,999	10.7	10.3	20.4	12.9
$5,000-$6,999	16.2	15.9	13.2	16.6
$7,000-$9,999	26.1	27.0	16.5	21.1
$10,000-$14,999	20.8	23.9	12.0	19.4
$15,000 or more	10.6	14.1	7.2	10.1
Unknown	9.0	4.3	4.7	8.5
White				
Less than $3,000	4.4	3.5	19.0	10.2
$3,000-$4,999	8.4	9.1	16.8	12.6
$5,000-$6,999	16.1	15.3	13.5	16.1
$7,000-$9,999	27.3	28.0	20.5	21.8
$10,000-$14,999	23.3	24.8	15.9	20.1
$15,000 or more	12.1	15.0	9.8	10.6
Unknown	8.5	4.3	4.4	8.6
Negro				
Less than $3,000	21.5	16.5	44.9	26.8
$3,000-$4,999	26.5	24.0	30.3	16.7
$5,000-$6,999	16.7	23.0	12.3	23.6
$7,000-$9,999	18.2	15.1	5.8	11.8
$10,000-$14,999	3.8	13.8	1.6	10.5
$15,000 or more	.5	4.1	---	4.3
Unknown	12.7	3.5	5.1	6.3

sample rather than from the measurements of all elements in the universe. The estimation of sampling errors for a study such as the Health Examination Survey is difficult for at least three reasons: (1) measurement error and "pure" sampling error are confounded in the data, and it is difficult to find a procedure that will either completely include both or treat one or the other separately; (2) the survey design and estimation procedure are complex, and accordingly, require computationally involved techniques for the calculation of variances; and (3) thousands of statistics are derived from the survey, many for subclasses of the population for which the number of sample cases is small. Estimates of sampling error are obtained from the sample data and are themselves subject to sampling error, which may be large when the number of cases in a cell is small or, occasionally, even when the number of cases is substantial.

Estimates of approximate sampling variability for most statistics presented in this report are included in the detailed tables or can be computed from table IV. These estimates, called standard errors, have been prepared by a replication technique that yields overall variability through observation of variability among random subsamples of the total sample. The method reflects both "pure" sampling variance and a part of the measurement variance, and is described in previously published reports.[14,15]

Table III. Percent distribution of youths aged 12-17 years by geographic region, according to race and annual family income: United States, 1966-70

Race and Income	North	Midwest	South	West
	Percent distribution			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All races				
Less than $3,000	12.4	11.0	51.9	24.7
$3,000-$4,999	17.7	21.8	35.9	24.6
$5,000-$6,999	23.1	29.3	20.1	27.4
$7,000-$9,999	25.4	33.8	17.1	23.7
$10,000-$14,999	23.9	35.5	14.7	25.8
$15,000 or more	22.0	37.8	15.9	24.3
White				
Less than $3,000	11.4	12.2	43.8	32.6
$3,000-$4,999	16.3	24.1	29.2	30.4
$5,000-$6,999	23.4	30.2	17.6	28.8
$7,000-$9,999	24.6	34.5	16.5	24.4
$10,000-$14,999	24.3	35.2	14.7	25.8
$15,000 or more	22.2	37.5	16.2	24.0
Negro				
Less than $3,000	14.2	8.8	66.0	11.1
$3,000-$4,999	21.4	15.6	54.5	8.5
$5,000-$6,999	21.6	24.0	35.4	19.1
$7,000-$9,999	36.0	24.1	25.3	14.6
$10,000-$14,999	15.2	44.3	14.3	26.2
$15,000 or more	7.5	51.0	---	41.5

Generally, the percentages or rates shown in the detailed tables for all youths are accompanied by their standard errors. Standard errors associated with estimates for subgroups, e.g., all youths whose parents' income was between $3,000 and $4,999, could not be shown conveniently in the detailed tables but can be estimated from table IV. For example, the percentage of youths whose parents' income was less than $3,000 who considered themselves in poor health was 1.6 (from table 1) when entering this figure in table IV, on the line for "income less than $3,000", the standard error is seen to lie between 0.57 and 0.70, the entries in the columns headed 1% and 2%. Linear interpolation between these values yields an estimated standard error of 0.65.

Hypothesis Testing

In accordance with usual practice, the interval estimate for any statistic was considered to be the range within one standard error of the tabulated statistic with 68-percent confidence, and the range within two standard errors of the tabulated statistic with 95-percent confidence. The latter is used as the level of statistical significance in this report.

An approximation of the standard error of a difference $d = x - y$ of two statistics x and y is given by the formula $S_d = (S_x^2 + S_y^2)^{1/2}$ where S_x and S_y are the standard errors, respectively, of x and y. Of course, where the two groups or measures are positively or negatively correlated,

Table IV. Standard errors of estimates for selected percentages of population subgroups

Selected variables of population subgroups	Percent of total population	Standard error of estimate										
		5	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50
Race												
White	86.2	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.46	0.55	0.64	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.81
Negro	13.3	0.48	0.55	0.67	0.93	1.23	1.45	1.61	1.73	1.83	1.95	1.99
Income												
Less than $3,000	11.8	0.49	0.57	0.70	0.99	1.31	1.53	1.70	1.84	1.94	2.07	2.11
$3,000-$5,000	13.4	0.48	0.55	0.67	0.93	1.23	1.44	1.60	1.73	1.82	1.94	1.98
$5,000-$7,000	15.5	0.46	0.52	0.63	0.87	1.15	1.34	1.49	1.61	1.70	1.81	1.84
$7,000-$10,000	22.8	0.41	0.46	0.55	0.74	0.96	1.12	1.24	1.33	1.41	1.50	1.53
$10,000-$15,000	19.3	0.43	0.49	0.58	0.79	1.04	1.21	1.34	1.44	1.52	1.62	1.66
$15,000 or more	10.7	0.51	0.59	0.73	1.03	1.37	1.61	1.79	1.93	2.04	2.17	2.21
Region												
Northeast	22.1	0.42	0.47	0.55	0.75	0.97	1.13	1.26	1.35	1.43	1.52	1.55
Midwest	28.6	0.39	0.44	0.51	0.67	0.87	1.00	1.11	1.20	1.26	1.34	1.37
South	23.6	0.41	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.94	1.10	1.22	1.31	1.38	1.47	1.50
West	25.7	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.70	0.91	1.06	1.17	1.26	1.33	1.41	1.44
Type of community												
Urban	63.6	0.35	0.37	0.41	0.50	0.62	0.70	0.77	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.93
Rural	36.4	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.61	0.78	0.90	0.99	1.07	1.12	1.19	1.21
Parents' education												
Elementary	26.2	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.70	0.90	1.05	1.16	1.25	1.31	1.40	1.42
High school	48.1	0.36	0.39	0.44	0.55	0.69	0.79	0.87	0.93	0.98	1.04	1.06
Beyond high school	21.6	0.42	0.47	0.56	0.76	0.98	1.15	1.27	1.37	1.44	1.54	1.57

this formula will give an underestimate or an overestimate of the actual standard error.

Small Categories

In some tables, statistics may be shown for cells for which the sample size is so small that the estimated sampling error may be larger than the statistic itself. Such statistics are included in this report in the belief that the information, while not meeting strict standards of precision, may lend an overall impression of the survey findings and may be of interest to subject-matter specialists.

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APPENDIX II
DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Age.—A youth's age as of his last birthday on the date of first interview was used as the basis for deciding whether or not he was to be included in the sample. However, the age recorded for each youth was his age as of his last birthday on the date of examination. Age was confirmed by comparison with the date of birth as given on the youth's birth certificate. Since the examination usually took place two to four weeks after the interview, some of those who were 17 years old at the time of interview had become 18 years old by the time they were examined. There were 58 such cases. In the adjustment and weighting procedures these cases were included in the 17-year-old group.

Race.—The race classification recorded by observation was confirmed whenever possible by comparison with the race classification on the youth's birth certificate. Race was recorded as "white," "Negro," or "other." "Other" included American Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all races other than white or Negro.

Parent.—A parent was the natural parent or, in the case of adoption, the legal parent of the youth.

Guardian.—A guardian was the person responsible for the care and supervision of the youth. She (or he) did not have to be the legal guardian to be considered the guardian in this survey. A guardianship could exist only when neither parent resided in the sample household.

Family Income.—The income recorded was the total income received during the past twelve months by the head of the household and all other household members related to the head. This income was the gross cash income (excluding pay in kind) except in the case of a family with its own farm or business. In that instance, net income was recorded. Also included in the family income figure were allotments and other money received by the family from a member of the Armed Forces.

Education of Parent or Guardian.—This item was recorded as the highest grade that had been attended in school. Also recommended was whether that grade had been completed. The only grades counted were those which had been completed in a regular school where persons were given formal education in graded public or private schools, either day or night, whether attendance was full-time or part-time. A "regular" school is one which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Education or training received in vocational, trade, or business schools outside the regular school system was not counted in determining the highest grade of school completed.

Geographic Region.—The United States was stratified into four broad geographic regions of approximately equal population. These regions, which deviate somewhat from those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Regions	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas

Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii

Type of Community.—The classification of urban-rural areas used in the determination of Size of Place was that used in the 1960 Census. According to the 1960 definition, those areas considered urban were (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contained no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and had either 2,500 inhabitants or more, or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that had no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and had a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorparated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which were not included in any urban fringe. The remaining population was classified as rural.

APPENDIX III
SELECTED PORTIONS FROM THE ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES

MEDICAL HISTORY OF YOUTH (PARENT'S QUESTIONNAIRE)

PHS 4733-4 (Page 1)
REV. 3/66

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R1700

CONFIDENTIAL – All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

MEDICAL HISTORY OF YOUTH
Parent's Questionnaire

Sample number

NAME OF CHILD *(Last, First, Middle)*	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.

NOTE: Please answer the questions by checking the correct boxes or by filling in the blanks, as required. If a question is unclear leave the answer blank and draw a line around the question. A representative of the Public Health Service will collect your filled in questionnaire in a few days and she will help you answer the unclear questions. Thank you for your cooperation.

11. How would you describe his or her present health?

1 ☐ Poor 2 ☐ Fair 3 ☐ Good 4 ☐ Very Good 5 ☐ Excellent

21. Has he or she wet the bed during the past year?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

39. At the present time is he or she:

1 ☐ Underweight 2 ☐ About the right weight 3 ☐ Overweight

40. As far as physical growth is concerned, is he or she coming along:

1 ☐ Too slowly 2 ☐ At about the right rate 3 ☐ Too fast

41. As far as mental development is concerned, is he or she coming along:

1 ☐ Too slowly 2 ☐ At about the right rate 3 ☐ Too fast

42. How often has he or she stayed overnight at a friend's house?

1 ☐ Never 2 ☐ Only once or twice 3 ☐ Quite a few times

45. At what age did he or she start first grade?

☐ Five or younger ☐ Six ☐ Seven or older

46. What was his or her reaction to school during the first few weeks of 1st grade?

1 ☐ Was quite happy

2 ☐ Was a little upset

3 ☐ Was quite upset

4 ☐ Was so upset, he or she got sick

5 ☐ I don't remember or don't know

47. In general, how easily does he or she make friends?

1 ☐ Easily

2 ☐ Has a little trouble

3 ☐ Has a lot of trouble

48. How many of his or her friends do you know well?

1 ☐ Most of them

2 ☐ Half or less

3 ☐ Almost none

49. How much trouble was he or she to bring up?

1 ☐ None

2 ☐ Just a little

3 ☐ Some

4 ☐ A lot

5 ☐ Don't know

50. Some people are calm, others are nervous *(tense, high-strung)*. Which describes him or her best?

1 ☐ Not nervous at all

2 ☐ Somewhat nervous

3 ☐ Very nervous

51. **Has this youth ever been to a mental hospital or guidance clinic?**

1 ☐ Yes, within past year
2 ☐ Yes, but not within past year
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Don't know

52. **Has he (she) ever seen a psychiatrist, or a psychologist, or have you talked to one about him (her)?**

1 ☐ Yes, within past year
2 ☐ Yes, but not within past year
3 ☐ No
4 ☐ Don't know

HERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS ABOUT EATING HABITS:

53. Would you say he or she eats:

1 ☐ Too much
2 ☐ About the right amount
3 ☐ Too little

54. How fussy an eater is he (she):

1 ☐ Not fussy at all
2 ☐ A little fussy
3 ☐ Very fussy

55. On a usual day (*that is, school or work day*), how many meals does he or she eat with adult family members?

1 ☐ Two or more
2 ☐ Only one
3 ☐ None

58. Looking ahead, what would you like him or her to do about school? *(Check one only.)*

1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible
2 ☐ Finish high school
3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school
4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree
5 ☐ Finish college and take further training *(medical, law, or other professional school, etc.)*

59. What do you think will happen, as far as school goes? *(Check one only.)*

1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible
2 ☐ Finish high school
3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school
4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree
5 ☐ Finish college and take further training *(medical, law, or other professional school, etc.)*

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HEALTH HABITS AND HISTORY OF YOUTH (YOUTH'S QUESTIONNAIRE)

PHS-4733-6 (PAGE 1)
12-65

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620-64

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DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

HES

Sample No.

HEALTH HABITS AND HISTORY – Youth

Name *(Last, First, Middle)*	SEGMENT	SERIAL	COL. NO.

INSTRUCTIONS: On the following pages you will find a set of questions dealing with your health. Since every person is different, there are no "standard" answers to the questions; just answer them as fully and honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do your best to pick the most likely answer from among the choices given. Only if you really don't know the answer check "Don't know."

4. How would you describe your present health?

1 ☐ Poor 2 ☐ Fair 3 ☐ Good 4 ☐ Very good 5 ☐ Excellent

5. Do you have any problems you might like to talk over with a doctor?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

6. Do you now use any medicine regularly, not counting vitamins?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

10. Have you ever stayed in a hospital *(overnight or longer)*?

1 ☐ Yes, just once 3 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes, more than once 4 ☐ Don't know

24. At the present time, do you think you are:

1 ☐ Underweight
2 ☐ About the right weight
3 ☐ Overweight

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25. Would you say that you appear to be:

1 ☐ Thinner than most persons of your age

2 ☐ About the same as most persons your age

3 ☐ Heavier than most persons of your age

26. At this time, would you like to be:

1 ☐ Thinner than you are

2 ☐ About the same weight as you are

3 ☐ Heavier than you are

27. At this time, would you like to be:

1 ☐ Less tall than you are

2 ☐ About as tall as you are

3 ☐ Taller than you are

29. Do you sleep alone in your own room?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

IF NO:

a. Who else sleeps in the room?

1 ☐ Brother(s) 3 ☐ Father

2 ☐ Sister(s) 4 ☐ Mother

5 ☐ Other person(s)

30. How often do you have trouble getting to sleep or staying asleep?

1 ☐ Very often 2 ☐ Only from time to time 3 ☐ Never

31. How often do you have bad dreams or nightmares?

1 ☐ Quite frequently 2 ☐ Only from time to time 3 ☐ Never

32. As far as you know, have you walked in your sleep in the last year or so?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

33. Do you have acne *(pimples or blackheads)*?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No

IF YES:

a. At what age did it start?_____years

b. Do you use any treatment for it? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

c. Have you seen a doctor about it? 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

d. How much does it bother or worry you?

1 ☐ Quite a lot 2 ☐ Some but not too much 3 ☐ Very little

4 ☐ Not at all

34. Have you ever been away from your family *(home)* for at least two months?

1 ☐ Yes, once 3 ☐ No

2 ☐ Yes, more than once

35. Are you going to school? *(If you are now on vacation and will return to school, check "Yes.")*

1 ☐ Yes	2 ☐ No

36. Do you work during vacation time?

1 ☐ Yes, full-time 2 ☐ Yes, part-time 3 ☐ No

37. Do you get an allowance from your family *(so much money per week, for example)*?

1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No

c. Are there duties or chores you have to perform to get this allowance?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

d. Is your allowance ever held back as a punishment?

1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

38. Now about your eating habits, do you think you eat

1 ☐ Too much 2 ☐ About the right amount 3 ☐ Too little

39. When did you last see a doctor for a checkup *(routine examination)*?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ 1-2 years ago
3 ☐ Over 2 years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ I don't remember

40. When did you last see a doctor for treatment?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ 1-2 years ago
3 ☐ Over 2 years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ I don't remember

41. When did you last see a dentist for a checkup *(routine examination)*?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ 1-2 years ago
3 ☐ Over 2 years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ I don't remember

42. When did you last see a dentist for treatment?

1 ☐ In the last year
2 ☐ 1-2 years ago
3 ☐ Over 2 years ago
4 ☐ Never
5 ☐ I don't remember

ONE LAST QUESTION

43. About how much time would you guess you spend in the usual day *(enter number of hours or fraction of hours, or zero, as appropriate)*?

a. Watching television _____

b. Listening to radio _____

c. Reading newspapers, comics, magazines _____

d. Reading books *(except comic books)* _____

HEALTH BEHAVIOR (YOUTH'S QUESTIONNAIRE)

CONFIDENTIAL – All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Sample No.

HEALTH BEHAVIOR

NAME OF YOUTH *(Last, First, Middle)*	SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female	AGE

INSTRUCTIONS: On the following pages you will find a set of questions dealing with your health behavior. Since every person is different, there are no "standard" answers to the questions; just answer them as fully and honestly as you can. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do your best to pick the most likely answer from among the choices given. Only if you really don't know the answer check "Don't know."

1. Looking ahead, what would you like to do about school? *(Check one only)*

   1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible
   2 ☐ Finish high school
   3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school
   4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree
   5 ☐ Finish college and take further training *(medical, law or other professional school, etc.)*

2. What do you think will happen about school? (CHECK ONE ONLY)

   1 ☐ Quit school as soon as possible
   2 ☐ Finish high school
   3 ☐ Get some college or other training after high school
   4 ☐ Finish college and get a college degree
   5 ☐ Finish college and take further training *(medical, law or other professional school, etc.)*

3. Have you ever had a date? *(That is, a boy and girl going out together, whether or not anyone else was along.)*

   1 ☐ Yes x ☐ No

   IF YES: How old were you when you first had a date?_____years

4. Who makes most of the decisions on the following: *(Check one in each row.)*

	You alone (1)	Father (2)	Mother (3)	Both parents (4)	Father and you (5)	Mother and you (6)	Parents and you (7)	Other person(s) (8)	Nobody (9)
a. Choosing your clothes									
b. How to spend your money									
c. Which friends to go out with									
d. How late you can stay out									

11. Do you ever feel tense, nervous, or fidgety?

1 ☐ Yes, often

2 ☐ Yes, sometimes

3 ☐ Yes, but rarely

4 ☐ Never

12. How important do you think it is for a young person to have each of the qualities or characteristics listed below? *(Put one check-mark in each row.)*

	Extremely Important (1)	Important (2)	Slightly Important (3)	Unimportant (4)
a. To be neat and clean				
b. To be able to defend oneself				
c. To have self-control				
d. To be happy				
e. To obey one's parents				
f. To be dependable				
g. To be considerate of others				
h. To face life's problems calmly				
i. To obey the law				
j. To be ambitious				
k. To know how to keep in good health				

13. If you had any of the following conditions, would you want a doctor to know about it? (Includes your seeing him or a telephone call about it.) *(Place one checkmark in each row.)*

If I had this condition, I would:

	Definitely want to see a doctor (1)	Probably want to see a doctor (2)	Not want to see a doctor (3)
a. Stomach ache			
b. Sore throat			
c. Hurt all over			
d. Stiff neck or back			
e. Headache			
f. Vomit *(throw up)*			
g. Loss of appetite			
h. Overtiredness			
i. Pain in chest			
j. Lump in stomach or abdomen			
k. Blood in urine or bowel movement			
l. Nervousness			

14. If you had any of the following conditions, would you want to see a dentist about it? *(Place one checkmark in each row.)*

If I had this condition, I would:

	Definitely want to see a dentist (1)	Probably want to see a dentist (2)	Not want to see a dentist (3)
a. Crooked teeth			
b. Sore gums			
c. Bad breath			
d. A toothache			
e. Sores in the mouth			
f. Stains on the teeth that would not brush off			
g. Hole or cavity in a tooth—even though it did not hurt			

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM SCHOOL

All information which would permit identification of an individual or of an establishment will be held confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purpose of the survey and will be protected against disclosure in accordance with the provisions of 42 CFR Part 1.

PHS-4733-5 (PAGE 1)
REV. 9-66

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
HEALTH EXAMINATION SURVEY

Form Approved:
Budget Bureau No. 68-R1700

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM SCHOOL

The student whose name appears below is one of the sample of students being studied in the Health Examination Survey. This student's parent or guardian has given us written authorization to obtain information from the school. Please complete this form on the basis of school records and/or information the student's teacher or other school official may have. A pre-addressed envelope, requiring no postage, is furnished for your convenience in returning this form.

NAME OF YOUTH (Last) (First) (Middle)

SAMPLE NUMBER

HOME ADDRESS
(For identification)

3. HAVE ANY GRADES BEEN SKIPPED OR DOUBLE PROMOTIONS BEEN GIVEN?

2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

1 ☐ YES →

4. HAVE ANY GRADES BEEN REPEATED FOR ANY REASON?

2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

1 ☐ YES →

5. HAS THIS STUDENT BEEN ABSENT FROM SCHOOL AN UNUSUAL NO. OF DAYS DURING THE MOST RECENTLY COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR?

2 ☐ NO 3 ☐ DON'T KNOW

1 ☐ YES →

9. IN TERMS OF ADJUSTMENT, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES THIS STUDENT?

1 ☐ SEEMS WELL ADJUSTED.

2 ☐ SEEMS SOMEWHAT MALADJUSTED.

3 ☐ SEEMS SERIOUSLY MALADJUSTED.

4 ☐ NO BASIS FOR JUDGING WHICH OF THE ABOVE FITS THIS STUDENT.

10. IN TERMS OF INTELLECTUAL ABILITY, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES THIS STUDENT?

1 ☐ ABOVE AVERAGE

2 ☐ AVERAGE

3 ☐ BELOW AVERAGE

4 ☐ DON'T KNOW STUDENT WELL ENOUGH TO JUDGE.

11. IN TERMS OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, IS THIS STUDENT:

1 ☐ IN THE UPPER THIRD OF HIS CLASS

2 ☐ IN THE MIDDLE THIRD OF HIS CLASS

3 ☐ IN THE LOWER THIRD OF HIS CLASS

4 ☐ DON'T KNOW ⟶ **IF DON'T KNOW,** *Specify reason* _____

12. IN TERMS OF POPULARITY WITH OTHER STUDENTS, IS THIS STUDENT:

1 ☐ ABOVE AVERAGE IN POPULARITY

2 ☐ ABOUT AVERAGE IN POPULARITY

3 ☐ BELOW AVERAGE IN POPULARITY

4 ☐ DON'T KNOW

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1975 210-981/19

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